

# COAL COMPANIES OPEN THEIR DEFENSE SHORTTRIDGE PLEADS FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

## COAL PRICES WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Special Grand Jury Has Been Summoned in  
Chicago to Take Testimony  
on the Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The non-union men having closed their case, the coal companies opened their side of the controversy today before the Coal Strike Commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from a cold, and General Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened today by the Delaware and Hudson Company, through its counsel, James P. Torrey of Scranton. In presenting the case of the company, he represents, Mr. Torrey first delivered an address, indicating what the company would try to prove. He spoke in part as follows:

**CASE FOR COAL COMPANIES.**  
"A general opening of the case on behalf of the respondents having already been made, I shall at this time confine myself, so far as practicable, to a brief statement of the particular matters which it is expected to prove, and particularly relating to the case of the Delaware and Hudson Company."

"We shall prove the charter powers of the company as set forth in its answer already filed with the commission, by which it will appear that this was the first company to enter the process of mining and transporting out of the State its anthracite coal. We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the company and its employees had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as has since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite field of the organization of United Mine Workers."

**THE DEMANDS PENDING.**  
"So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this defendant to state that it is in the position unusual even, in debate, of being compelled to prove a negative."

"After spending weeks of time the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims."

"With almost infinite labor and pains and by the aid of an army of clerks and accountants, a vast array of information has been accumulated for the use of the commission with reference to the wages and conditions of employment of our employees."

"By these statements and from other testimony which will be offered, it will be demonstrated that there is no merit in the first demand for a 20 per cent increase upon the prices paid during the year of 1901 to employees, performing contract work. It will be shown that both the rates paid and the annual earnings upon the kind of work are larger than those paid the bituminous miners for similar work."

and the occupations requiring skill and training in the region.

"We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little training or skill, the exposure to so little risk of health or life and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miners."

"In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra hazardous and is more than ordinarily healthful. We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age by submitting a list of employees whose boys are working, with the annual earnings of the parents which average about \$540."

**EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**  
"To the second demand for an eight-hour day for company men, the evidence which has already been outlined will to a large extent apply. In addition thereto we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when coal was most in demand and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity, the breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and boys, the general average being for men \$15.95 and for boys \$19.93, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments."

"In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statements offered in evidence by the mine workers, purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men in the bituminous and anthracite fields is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail and false and misleading in conclusion."

**THE THIRD DEMAND.**  
"Bearing on the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we shall show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car."  
"We shall show the actual product in marketable coal, of units of weight and per car, and that a practical uniformity of wages resulted from both systems."  
"We shall show that so far as concerns our own employees no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or unjust compensation."  
(Continued From Page 6.)

## SAM SHORTTRIDGE CALLS MRS. TINGLEY A DESPOT.

## Counsel for the Defendant Makes a Sensational Address in the Great Libel Case at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10.—With the court room packed to the very limit of its standing room capacity, with people perched in window sills, and an immense throng struggling to regain a position in the remote parts of the corridors, Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco began the closing address to the jury in behalf of the defendant in the Tingley-Times libel trial at 10 o'clock this morning.

**THEIR OATH.**  
At the opening of court, Judge Torrance announced that it would be impossible to submit the case to the jury today.

Mr. Shortridge said in part: "You have given oath that you will determine this case on the evidence as it is given by witnesses and be guided by the law as it shall fall from the lips of the court. This was not an ordinary oath to yourselves, but an oath to the ever-living God that you would determine this case, stripping your hearts of all prejudice. We came here, some of us as strangers, but we sit in a California court and we ask for California justice, and we are certain that we shall receive it."

"In a word, I trust we understand each other."  
"You are sworn ministers of justice and we of counsel are sworn officers, privileged to minister at this court. We ask you for justice—plain, American justice. We are not here of choice but because we are accused. We have defended with zeal because we believe we have inflicted no wrong."

**WHO IS THE PLAINTIFF?**  
"Who is the plaintiff in this case—whence did she come? In her past not shrouded in mystery? She stands on the record as Katherine Tingley, suing the Los Angeles Times. The legal personality of the defendant is known. It has no desire to hide its personality, its corporate existence, its influence, its wealth. Who is this plaintiff of unknown past?"  
Here Mr. Andrews, of plaintiff's counsel objected to the inference that Mrs. Tingley had an unknown past.  
Mr. Shortridge was allowed to proceed and he insisted that Mrs. Tingley's past was unknown, because it was not allowed to be shown to the jury.

**IN LIGHT OF PUBLICITY.**  
Continuing, he said: "The plaintiff comes upon the stage and asks that the white light of publicity be turned upon her, claiming that what was said of the Universal Brotherhood, was said of her; claiming to be the blood and bone of this institution."  
"The right to print is as God-given as the right to think or to speak. The constitution does not give us this right, but they guarantee this right that came to us from Heaven. The right to print is the right to speak. The man who writes to his wife that which he believes to be true, has the right to speak it. The right to speak is the right to publish. A newspaper does not have to go on the bended knee and beg the right to publish. We have no censored press. It will be a sad day for California when jurors shall punish those who speak of public matters, so long as their hearts are free from rancor. This liberty for which our fathers gave their blood is worthless if the right of the free press is to be denied. This institution at Point Loma was a public institution, appealing to the people of the country for support—Mrs. Tingley was a public character."

**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**  
Mr. Shortridge reviewed the history of the constitutional provisions establishing the freedom of the press, and

lighting the freedom of the press, and said:

"The press is the clarion voice rousing the people to the aid of liberty—to follow the flag; ay, to die for the flag. The defendant stands here representing this press—the modern press. We can see who the plaintiff is, if we can see through a glass darkly—through the mists and the fog. We can see what she is here for, conceal it as she may, put it into the background as she may; her object is money, money, money."

"Vindication—why did she not ask it of the publisher? Why does she not arise and ask for it now?"

**SUIT FOR MONEY.**  
"Gentlemen, I say to you again that the object of this suit is money—money and not vindication. She asks for damages for what?—for name, fame and reputation? Let all the newspapers in Christendom turn loose their vials of wrath, of sarcasm—what does the man whose life is free from blame care for the words of newspapers? Do we hear of men like Washington, Grant, Lincoln and McKinley appealing to the courts for damages for libel?"

**MYSTERIOUS POWER.**  
Speaking of a mysterious power which he said Mrs. Tingley exercises over others, Mr. Shortridge said: "We see full grown men proud to surrender their individuality, willing to become her subjects, willing to appear as servants in her royal retinue."  
"Whether we call the men feeble-minded and the women earnest and sincere, the fact remains that the power this woman exercises is extraordinary and repugnant to the spirit of America."

"Instead, it goes back to the dark and foreign countries."  
"It seems that she snatched the scepter and grasped the crown from the dead. She claims to be the successor of Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge—a successor self-appointed."  
"She has taken her seat upon the throne and American citizens are proud to do her bidding. It is extraordinary. She is vested with life tenure and with power to appoint her own successor and with power to cast into the outer darkness such members of her organization as come under her displeasure."

"It is a power autocratic, un-American and un-Christian, yet, revolting as it is, there are those who seem proud to be her subjects."  
"No despot that sat at Constantinople ever claimed to exercise such power over men and women as Mrs. Katherine Tingley does—and, stranger of all, she does it with their consent."

**LAW OF LIBEL.**  
For an interval Mr. Shortridge discussed the law of libel and the facts leading to the publication of the alleged libel, and again reverting to the rights of publication, said:

"We might as well blot out the sun that floods this room and expect virtue to live and the world to thrive as to blot out the press."

As to the charge that Mrs. Tingley had suffered damages, he asked: "Is there any evidence that her following has fallen off; that any of the earnest, but misguided, women who cluster around her have been driven from her side; that any of the loyal subjects who do her bidding have deserted; has her crown been taken from her; has her scepter been shaken; has rebellion broken out in her kingdom; has there been disloyalty among her ladies in waiting who lift her royal robes as though they were things too sacred for human touch?"

**ARGUES JUSTIFICATION.**  
Arguing justification for such portions of the Times article as were cut-

ting, ironical and sarcastic, Mr. Shortridge continued:

"There is such a thing as criticism that may not be palatable. If I see wrong in high places am I to dally with it, am I to condone it? If we deny to the newspaper the right that we accord to the individual, we deny the right of the free press. Do you expect me to sue for libel because some caricaturist cartoons me? If so, gentlemen, Heaven forgive the cartoonists of California; they have much to answer for. I say to you, gentlemen, in all fairness, I say to you that Mrs. Tingley was never so happy in her life as she is today."

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada has given notice of an application to Parliament for an act of incorporation to transact and do business all over British North America, British Isles, Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and on the islands and places near the same. Powers also are asked for leasing or purchasing existing telegraph, telephone and cable companies.

## ONE MAN KILLED IN WRECK.

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COLLISION HAS NOT BEEN FIXED.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Assistant General Passenger Agent Hillary of the Big Four stated this morning to the Associated Press that nobody was injured and only one man, a fireman, was killed, in the wreck on that road, between Moro and Bethel, Ill., last night.

The engines and the mail and baggage cars of passenger train Numbers 36 and 11 were wrecked, but as far as known the other cars received no damage that was material.

The responsibility for the collision, which occurred head-on, on a curve, while the trains were going at full speed, has not yet been definitely settled, but Mr. Hillary thinks it resulted from a misunderstanding of orders, or that the dispatcher forgot that No. 11 was running in two sections.

## PRETENDER HAS ESTABLISHED CAMP

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 10.—The latest advices from Fez say the pretender has established his camp at Et Hillan, about twelve miles from Fez, and that he is preparing to assume the offensive.

## FAMOUS HORSE DROPS DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Ben d'Or, the famous race horse, which won the Derby in 1880, dropped dead while exercising today.

## A Priceless Possession

Are perfect eyes, and too much care and attention cannot be lavished upon them. Perhaps you do not see as well as you think you should—even though you now wear glasses. If so, let us examine your eyes. We can improve your vision, no matter how poor your sight. We make no charge for examination or consultation, and guarantee the glasses to make you see perfectly.

**F. W. Laufer**  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN  
N. W. Cor. Washington and 14th Sts.  
Oakland.

## SHE THREW A LAMP AT HER ENEMY.

Mrs. Mary Davis Causes the Death of  
Mrs. Mary Kline and Her  
Infant Child.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Kline and her infant child died in the City Emergency Hospital today from the effects of burns received in their home last evening.

The mother was in bed with her babe when the woman, now dead, was aroused by a lamp being thrown at her, so she alleged, by a woman named Mrs. Mary Davis.

When found, Mrs. Kline was standing at the head of the stairway, screaming for help.

She was carried into the kitchen and water was poured on her burning clothes, but it was too late.

The worst had been accomplished. The three children in the blazing room were next looked after. The youngest was so badly injured that it was apparent that it could not live. The other children were not seriously hurt.

At the Receiving Hospital, the agonized woman declared that her burns were due to the fiendish designs of a woman named Mary Davis, who had come into her room and thrown the lamp upon the bed.

The women had quarreled frequently and the tragedy of last night was the climax of a feud of long standing.

## PRESS MUZZLED IN RUSSIA.

**THE EDITORS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE A BANQUET.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Details of an incident which shows the continued determination of the Russian government to deny freedom to the press are given in a dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg, via London.

A committee of journalists and literary men, which had arranged for a banquet in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the first Russian newspaper, received an intimation that the plan was untimely and the end of the incident was that the police forbade the banquet and four members of the committee were notified that if the program was carried out they would be expelled from St. Petersburg.

## MITCHELL AND SNOOK FRIENDS

**They Have Not Had a Quarrel as Has Been Reported.**

A statement was published in the Examiner this morning to the effect that Supervisor John Mitchell and Charles Snook had quarreled.

There is no truth in the story where Mr. Snook and Mr. Mitchell are warm personal friends and have never exchanged an unpleasant word.

"All I can say," said Mr. Snook, "is that there is not a word of truth in the Examiner story."

- \$3,000**  
Four very fine residences on 36th st., between West and Market sts., containing 6 and 7 rooms each, with every modern convenience; just being finished.
- \$3,250 to \$4,000**  
Eight handsome new homes on Valdez st., north of 26th, 1 block east of Broadway. These houses contain from 6 to 8 rooms each. All modern improvements.
- \$4,250 to \$5,500**  
Sixteen of the finest houses ever built in East Oakland are now in course of construction on the old Tubbs' Hotel site; close to station, and electric car lines.

**Woodward, Watson & Co.**  
1172 BROADWAY, COR. FOURTEENTH  
(Macdonough Building), Oakland.

## You'll probably not need

a Safe Deposit Box after burglars have ransacked your residence and carried away your valuables. Better be prudent and rent today an Individual Steel Safe in our Safe Deposit Vaults in which you can keep in absolute security your bonds, stocks, jewelry and valuable papers. Four Dollars is the rent for one year.

## Oakland Bank of Savings

BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREETS.	
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	\$1,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN.....	400,000.00
RESERVE FUND.....	177,700.00
DEPOSITS, JULY 1, 1902.....	8,400,000.00
ISAAC L. REQUA, President HENRY ROGERS, Vice-President	
W. W. GARDNER, Cashier E. C. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier	

## Thieves Break in

and rob private residences, apartments and offices because mechanics leave holes in such structures, convenient for them.

The Central Safe Deposit Vaults provide every Protection for valuables vouchsafed by human care, skill and ingenuity, and the cost is only nominal, the best private safe ever built only \$4.00 a year.

"The Central Safe Deposit Vaults are the most modern, safest and best we have ever built."  
(Signed) Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co."

## CENTRAL BANK

Authorized Capital - - \$1,000,000  
Paid Up Capital - - - 300,000  
Surplus Fund - - - - 225,000

Elegantly finished Fire Proof Rooms built for the exclusive use of the CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. PERMITS PRIVACY AND INSURES ABSOLUTE SAFETY. Visitors always welcome.

Fourteenth and Broadway Oakland, Cal.



**TWO ACRES OF CHAIRS.**

**CASH OR TIME.**

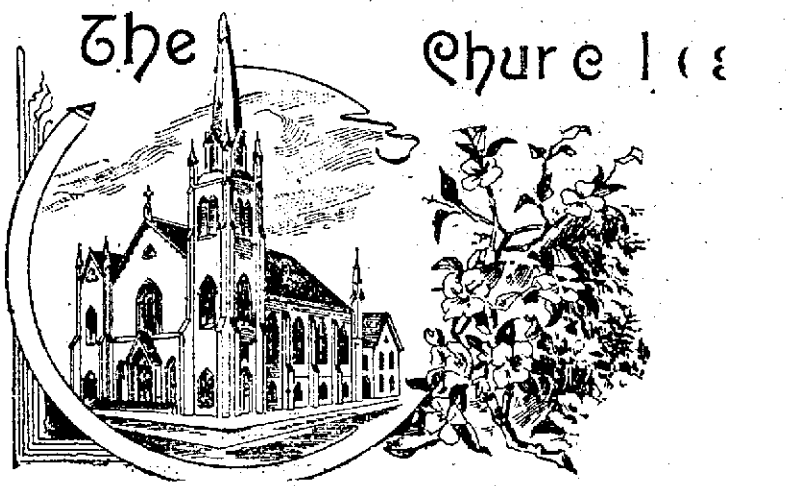
Tables, Davenports, Parlor and Chamber Suites, Kitchen Furniture—in fact, everything to furnish your home completely and well, the best chairs for the smallest amount of money ever heard of. Come to us and you are sure of getting the correct thing and at such low prices as to surprise you.

A Full Line of Chairs—as shown above, in golden oak or mahogany finish, cane seat or upholstered in velvet, at bed rock prices.

**J. Noonan Furniture Co.**

1017-23 MISSION ST., above 6th. SAN FRANCISCO.

We own our own outfit—W. pay no Rent. Free delivery to Alameda County.



Special services will be held all next week at the Centennial Presbyterian Church. The pastor speaks on Sabbath, the 11th; Rev. H. W. Winkler speaks Monday evening; Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., speaks Tuesday evening; Rev. Eugene H. Avery, D. D., speaks Wednesday evening; Rev. Geo. C. Eldridge, speaks Thursday evening; Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist speaks Friday evening; on Sabbath, the 18th, the Rev. John S. Macintosh, D. D., who represents the Assembly's Evangelistic Committee, is to preach at the morning service.

**First Lutheran Church**—Rev. Wm. Kelly, pastor, 11 a. m., Communion, 7:45 p. m., sermon to young men.

**Union Spiritual Society**, 135 Washington street—Children's Lyceum meets at 2 p. m.; Lecture by Dr. H. W. Anderson at 3:15 p. m., subject: "What is Truth, or Free Thought, vs. The New Thought." Miss Dora Dixon and Mrs. Dr. Stewart will occupy the platform at 7:30 p. m.

**Spiritualists' Temple Association**, 521 Twelfth street—2:45 p. m., lecture by Mr. Chas. J. Anderson, the eloquent boy orator. Subject: "The New Thought." Messages by local mediums, 7:45 p. m. Spiritual messages by the eminent test medium, Mrs. S. Cowell.

**St. John's Church, Episcopal**—Sunday, January 11, Holy Eucharist at 7:45 a. m. High Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, sermon at 11 a. m. Evensong and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Mr. N. Ray, rector. The Universal Truth Association meets every Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. at California Hall, 1015 Clay street.

**First Presbyterian Church**—Rev. E. E. Baker, D. D., pastor, 11 a. m., "God's Delight in Men." Evening, "The Uses of an Enemy."

**Tenth Avenue Baptist**—The pastor, Rev. C. M. Hill, will preach morning: "The Promise of Five Victories." Evening: "The Great Atonement." Baptisms in the evening.

**"Watchers' Meeting"**—Rev. Hugh W. Brown, the well-known evangelist from Chicago will preach at Adelphi Hall, 308 Ninth street, Sunday, at 3 p. m.

**First Free Baptist**—Rev. H. Luckenbach, pastor, 11:00 a. m., Sermon: "Our Field of Labor." 7:30 p. m., "Rejoice in the Lord Always."

**Pilgrim Congregational Church**—Raymond C. Brooks, pastor, 11:00 a. m., "The Attainment of Peace." 7:45 p. m., "Necromancy—A Character Study."

**Zion's German Evangelist Lutheran Church**—J. H. Theiss, pastor. Services, with communion, beginning at 10 a. m. Subject: "The Lord's Supper." Service in Cameron's Hall, East Oakland, at 7:45 p. m.

**First Congregational Church**—Rev. Chas. R. Brown, pastor, Morning: "The True Measure of Christian Liberty." Evening: Address by Mr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Alabama. Mr. Booker T. Washington will speak at the First Congregational Church at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening. Admission will be by ticket until 7:30, at which time the doors will be thrown open to the general public.

**Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints**, J. M. Terry, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Religion 6:30 p. m.

**First Unitarian Church**—Benjamin Fay Mills and George Fuller, ministers, 10:45 a. m., Mr. Mills will preach on "The Negro Washington." Reception of new church members at the close of the service.

**First Baptist Church**—Services at Masonic Hall. Rev. H. J. Vosburgh, pastor, 11 a. m., "Christ and Nicodemus." 7:30 p. m., special Tennyson service, with extended musical program of selections from Tennyson's writings, rendered by augmented choir. Printed programs will be furnished each attendant. The pastor will speak on "The Hero in Literature."

# SECEDE FROM THE BAPTIST CHURCH

**TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS WITHDRAW ON BENDED KNEE AND FORM NEW CHURCH.**

With the vote taken on bended knee, twenty-seven members of the First Baptist Church withdrew their support from that institution last night and organized into the "Calvary Baptist Church of Oakland."

The voting on bended knee was witnessed last night at the Universal Church on West street, near Twelfth, when the members of the first Baptist Church who, it is supposed, were dissatisfied with the teachings of the Rev. H. J. Vosburgh, gathered and decided to establish a new place of worship.

When the dissenting members met last night the Rev. M. Slaughter, pastor of the Twenty-third Avenue Baptist Church, was elected as temporary chairman. After short talks by Rev. Slaughter, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, pastor of the Alameda Baptist Church, and Rev. Hugh Brown of Chicago, who has been holding revival services in Alameda, a motion was made that an organization be effected and that the name of the "The Calvary Baptist Church of Oakland" be adopted. All in favor of the motion were asked to kneel. Officers were then elected as follows: Henry E. Gilbert, moderator; J. A. Spangler, clerk; and Mrs. M. Brown, treasurer. Within a few weeks it is expected that permanent officers will be elected, deacons chosen and the organization thoroughly organized in every department.

S. A. Green has been appointed superintendent pro tem of the Sunday School, and for the present the school will hold its sessions at the close of the morning church service. Later on a young people's society will be organized.

Commencing tomorrow the Rev. Hugh Brown will conduct revival services in the Universal Church, which has been rented by the new organization. In a few months a pastor will be called.

Among the persons who withdrew therefrom and are members of the new organization are Mrs. M. Brown, president of the Alameda County King's Daughters' Home for Incurables, and Dr. J. Stark and wife.

**West Oakland**

Can boast of one of the oldest Grocery Stores of this city.

**Wm. Walsh & Co's JUNCTION CASH GROCERY**

Established in 1877

17th, Center and Peralta Sts.

By fair dealing and courteous treatment this firm has prospered, until today they are the leading grocers in the western part of Oakland.

PHONE JAMES 1841

# NEWS FROM CITY OF ALAMEDA

## WIFE-BEATER IN MANY NEW HOUSES FOR ALAMEDA. FERRY BOAT IS LAUNCHED.

**JOHN REAMS CHARGED WITH DISTURBING THE PEACE OF HIS WIFE.**

**OWNER OF SCHUTZEN PARK PROPERTY PLANS IMPROVEMENTS.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Yesterday afternoon John Reams, a resident of High street, was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, preferred by his wife.

When brought before Judge Cone this morning Reams pleaded not guilty to the charge and his trial was set for Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Reams claims that last Wednesday her husband came home in a badly intoxicated condition and while drunk attacked her with a broom-handle, which he broke across her arm. According to Mrs. Reams her husband wants to send their son to the Reform School and give the two daughters in the charge of Mrs. Prescott of Oakland. Mrs. Reams, who is a hard-working woman and conducts a small dairy in order to make a living for herself and children, says she does not want the children sent away, as she is able to provide for them. Her husband, she says, has threatened her life, and only a short time ago chased her about the house with a knife in his hand.

**ALAMEDA STUDENTS TO PLAY HANDBALL.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—A handball tournament will be started next week at the Alameda High School. Last term's tournament attracted a great deal of attention, and much interest was taken in it. The tournament this year will be an exhaustive one, and the team winning three tournaments will be declared the winner.

Each contest between teams will be decided by the best two out of three games. Those who have entered are as follows:

Chester Jamieson and Leland Scott, Reuben Salisbury and Lawrence Hubert, Walter Hovey and Frank Kinkaid, Sydney Nixson and John Parker, Raymond Perry and Stephen Ott, Norman D'Evelyn and Harold Keys, Will Holz and Daisy, Frank O'Brien and Ed Allen.

**ALAMEDA, MAY ANNEX NARROW STRIP OF LAND.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—One of the propositions that the voters of the city will be called upon to consider at the next municipal election will be the annexation of the strip of land between the center line of Harrison avenue and the southern line of the tidal canal, and extending from Park street to Frutvale avenue. This strip is now under the jurisdiction of the county. The City Trustees and the County Supervisors took the necessary action some time ago to have the strip annexed. To avoid the expense of calling a special election to pass upon the matter, final action was deferred until the municipal election. The law did not permit it being voted upon at the last State election.

**NOTES OF INTEREST FROM CINCINAL CITY.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Rev. L. Potter Hitchcock has been ill for several days. He is again able to be about.

T. T. Woodruff of 1146 Regent street has gone to Los Angeles, where he will be joined shortly by his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bavier of Denver are the guests of Mrs. Bavier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis of Central avenue.

Mrs. Anna Llewellyn has returned from a visit of several weeks to Hollister where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Higby.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lillian Rose Little of San Francisco. An error was made yesterday in announcing the name of the prospective bride as Miss Little Rose.

Rev. P. C. Macfarlane, pastor of the local Christian Church, will participate in the inauguration of Rev. Thomas Boyer as pastor of the First Christian Church of Oakland, which will take place next Sunday.

**WATER HEATER FIRM IS INCORPORATED.**

Articles of incorporation of the Deary Water Heater Company have been filed with the County Clerk. The company is capitalized for \$50,000. The directors are John A. Britton, Peter A. Deary, Thomas A. Deary, Frank A. Leach Jr. and William D. Smith. The company proposes to deal in appliances using gas for heating water and other purposes.

**CALENDARS FOR THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.**

Young's store at Decoto, Alameda county, has just issued a complete set of calendars, which are being given to friends. The calendars are novel and artistic and are much sought by the country people.

**AN OLD RESIDENT IS SUMMONED BY DEATH.**

Sherman A. Bailey died in this city Thursday night at the advanced age of 87 years. The deceased was a native of Vermont, but has resided in California for twenty-eight years.

**SPENT A QUIET DAY.**

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain passed a quiet day yesterday. He is being overwhelmed with demands for interviews.

**BIRTH REPORTED.**

A daughter was born last night to the wife of L. M. Drussell at No. 3 Telegraph avenue.

**THIS SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOX OF THE GENUINE Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.**

Be ready that cures a cold in one day.

**OWNER OF SCHUTZEN PARK PROPERTY PLANS IMPROVEMENTS.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—An announcement that will be of great interest to the residents of the West End, is the statement that the old Schutzen Park property is to be cut up into building lots and that the owner, James Dunn of San Francisco, is having plans prepared for ten modern cottages, which he intends to construct on the property as soon as possible.

The information was given out at a meeting of the Board of Health Saturday afternoon. It appears that the authorities had received complaints of the sanitary condition of the old buildings on the property and had advised Mr. Dunn to abate the nuisance. A communication was received from him Saturday, in which he set forth his plans for the improvement of the tract as outlined above. He stated also that all of the present structures on the land would either be torn down or moved away. He announced that the work of improvement would be undertaken without further delay.

**ALAMEDA GIRL MARRIES SAN FRANCISCO MAN.**

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Ralph K. Raymond of San Francisco and Miss Louise Lancaster of this city were married to day at noon time, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Mary L. Robinson, corner of Central avenue and Willow street. It was a strictly home affair and was witnessed only by the relatives and intimate friends of the couple.

The groom is connected with the Equitable Insurance Company in San Francisco and is a brother of William Raymond, the newspaper man, formerly connected with the Call in San Francisco.

The bride has been a resident of Alameda for many years. She is the daughter of Grace Plaisted, who, until her retirement a few years ago, was a favorite on the opera stage in San Francisco. She is a young lady of many accomplishments, and is a great favorite in a wide circle of friends.

**D. P. HOCKING THROWN FROM HIS WHEEL.**

D. P. Hocking, secretary of the W. R. Thomas Co., met with an unfortunate accident recently that will confine him to his bed for some time. Mr. Hocking was riding his wheel in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Market streets, when the wheel struck a raised place in the crossing and the jar threw the rider from the bicycle.

A fractured knee cap, a sprained wrist and a bruised shoulder were the extent of the injuries. Mr. Hocking is confined in his home at 1938 Filbert street, under the care of physicians.

**W. W. MOORE, JR., INDORSED FOR COUNCILMAN.**

The name of W. W. Moore, Jr., was unanimously indorsed at a meeting of the Seventh Ward Union League Club in East Oakland last night, as Councilman-at-large. Nearly 400 members of the club were present.

Charles Sinclair was elected president and A. von Guenther secretary. The meeting of the club will be held about every week before the convention.

**ASSEMBLYMAN BLISS ILL AT HIS HOME.**

Assemblyman John A. Bliss was taken sick on his way home on the train from Sacramento and is now confined to his room, but it is thought that he will be all right after a little rest. Mr. Bliss was a member of the Patronage Committee of the Assembly which had to work all night apportioning patronage and the strain was apparently a little too much for him.

**NOT TOO OLD TO BEAT AGED WIFE.**

Police Judge Smith has discharged William Malloy, who was arrested Wednesday for beating his wife. He is an old man with long white beard and hair, and Judge Smith stated that it was on account of these facts that he was not held against him. Malloy promised to reform.

**TOPPING FINED FOR CARRYING A REVOLVER.**

Joe Topping was arraigned yesterday on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He pleaded guilty, but claimed that he did not know it was an offense. He was given an option on ten days or a fine of \$20.

**HEART TROUBLE.**

An attack of heart trouble overcame Allen D. Atherton, a real estate dealer, yesterday as he was passing the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, and he fell to the sidewalk. He was conveyed to his residence, 665 Ninth street, and a physician called. Excessive bicycle riding is ascribed as the cause of Mr. Atherton's illness.

Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

**PASTOR RESIGNS.**

The Rev. J. H. Goodell has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Market street Congregational Church. A meeting of the church members has been called for next Wednesday night, when his resignation will be accepted, although the congregation is a unit in wishing him to remain their pastor.

**A Piano Sensation**

The sort of piano sensation we believe in is backed by the highest piano merit. One of our leaders is the famous

**MERRILL**

An instrument that has made piano history good reading, because it has made the field of piano music one of the highest pleasures of life.

The MERRILL is a sensational piano, because it enthralls with its full, rich tone; exhilarates both player and auditor.

We handle other well-known makes exclusively in Oakland, all of which are noted instruments. We would like you to come in and let us show them to you.

**Girard Piano Co.**

Central Bank Building

N. E. Cor. Broadway and Fourteenth Street.

WE ARE WEBER AGENTS FOR OAKLAND.

**THE COMFORTS OF HOME**

Important items are Attractive and Durable Floor Coverings.

Everything in the line of

**CARPETINGS**

ALSO WINDOW SHADES

AT

**R. H. Chamberlain's**

416 TWELFTH STREET

It will pay you to examine our goods and get prices.

**Fire Sale**

—OF—

**SEWING MACHINES**

PRICES BEGIN AT

**\$2.50**

We have settled with the insurance people and have removed our entire damaged stock of Sewing Machines to 607 San Pablo avenue, near Twelfth street. \$75.00 machines, slightly damaged, but practically as good as new, for \$35.00. Many others from \$25.00 up.

**SARGEANT**

461 Twelfth Street 607 San Pablo Ave.

OLDEST MERCHANT TAILORS IN OAKLAND.

We carry a full line of desirable staple goods and latest novelties.

**WINTER GOODS NOW IN.**

**Evarts Block** 1018 Broadway

Gold Medal Borax Soap has stood the test for forty years. All grocers.

**BROWN & McKINNON**

**Better Glasses than others**

knows what is good. During the past decade he has said many complimentary things about our pure ice cream. And it deserves all the good that is said of it.

**Lehnhardt's**

1159 Broadway

**CHAS. H. WOOD**

OPTICIAN

1153 WASHINGTON ST. Sign—"The Winking Eye"

We shall have a Demonstration of the Kodak Developing Machine Every Saturday Evening. Bring in your films and have them developed in the machine. Kodaks, Cameras, Photo Supplies, Developing and Printing.

**CHAS. H. WOOD**

OPTICIAN

1153 WASHINGTON ST.

**DR. BENNETT'S Famous Quick Method of Curing MEN'S DISEASES**

Improvement begins at once. The first treatment gives relief. A quick and thorough cure soon takes place. Don't worry or become discouraged. No case is hopeless. The doctor has had cases cure quickly and permanently. Call or write. Men at a distance cured at home. Advice free. Address: DR. BENNETT'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 105 Mills St., San Francisco, Cal.

**GOVERNOR PARDEE**

knows what is good. During the past decade he has said many complimentary things about our pure ice cream. And it deserves all the good that is said of it.

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1159 Broadway

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**"BOHEMIAN" Lager Beer**

MANUFACTURED BY THE

**BUFFALO BREWING CO.**

OF SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Noted for its purity—Made from the finest ingredients—Highly recommended.

Is not surpassed by any lager in America.

**Hansen & Kahler**

Alameda County Agents

S. E. Cor. Eighth and Webster Sts. OAKLAND.



# BERKELEY AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY

## RACE PROBLEM WAS HIS SUBJECT.

### Booker T. Washington Addresses Large Crowd in Hearst Hall and Receives Ovation.

BERKELEY, Jan. 10.—Before an audience that filled Hearst Hall to its doors, Booker T. Washington, the colored orator and statesman, spoke last night of the work of Tuskegee Institute, dealing with the great race problems. Long before the speaker had arrived the hall was filled and the late comers were being turned away into the unsympathetic fog that hung over Berkeley like a damp veil. Those who were fortunate enough to get in gave the distinguished visitor a hearty welcome. As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted with a generous round of applause, and throughout his speech his excellent periods were received with delight by the people of the college town.

The address was given under the auspices of the Pacific Theological Seminary, and the speaker was introduced by Dr. J. K. McLean of that college. Dr. McLean referred to Washington as "a man who bears an illustrious name illustriously."

Washington's speech in part was as follows:

"Whatever questions I may discuss or leave undiscussed, I shall not attempt to settle the question of whether or not the North introduced slavery. That you will have to settle yourselves. As a race we have had many difficulties and one or two advantages. My race is the only one that has come to America in response to a pressing invitation. Yours came against the wishes of the people of America in 162, but my people came against their will and had their passage paid, so highly were they esteemed. Yet, after being brought here, there are some people so bold as to say that we should depart for the land of our fathers or migrate to the Philippines. We are an obliging race, but we have a right here as citizens and we intend to remain. I believe that there is wisdom, forbearance and Christianity enough for us to work out the race problem side by side.

"In school, field and shop and with hammer, trowel and spade we are solving the great problem. We must learn to lift common labor above drudgery to what it becomes beautiful.

"When the war passed the negro his freedom he knew the mechanical and industrial arts, as he had served an apprenticeship of 360 years. We gradually awakened to the fact that we are not educating our black boys to take the place of these slaves. We must hold our

## CHANGE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

### BETTER WORK WILL BE DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

BERKELEY, Jan. 10.—An important change is to be made in the Department of Zoology at the University of California. The change will take place with the beginning of the coming term, and will mark a decided advance in the work of this important department. Laboratory courses are to be given in connection with the regular work in zoology, and the classes are to be divided into small groups, for individual consultation with the instructors.

A great number of students have followed the Ritters course in zoology. The aim of these courses has been to give a comprehensive view of animal life as subject to the laws of organic evolution, and to the principles of zoology. Hereafter the lectures will be accompanied by the demonstration of carefully selected types of animal form and animal structure. The accompanying laboratory courses will further illuminate the great problems under discussion.

There is evidently a growing tendency to broaden zoological instruction from its former almost exclusively morphological trend. It is now to be made to include the study of habits of behavior, condition of geographical distribution and the principles of classification. This means that in zoology the labor of teaching has been extended to the field. The work has been made experimental as well as technical, and the surroundings of the University of California are being made conducive to this broader field of work.

The zoological museum is growing rapidly, particularly in the field of marine invertebrate zoology. But the inadequacy of the storage capacity for these significant collections has greatly hampered their usefulness. It is hoped, however, that in the near future, that provision will be made for enlarging the museum to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing department.

## NEW STATION AT WEST BERKELEY.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS GOON TO BUILD MODERN DEPOT AT WEST END.

WEST BERKELEY, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that the railroad depot at West Berkeley was recently patented, the Southern Pacific Company intend in the near future to erect a modern structure to replace the one now doing duty as a waiting room.

This action will not only be taken by the Southern Pacific Company as regards West Berkeley, but will apply to Emeryville, Golden Gate and other stations in that vicinity, and also stations on the broad gauge lines in Oakland.

Although the exact plan will not be used, the station at West Berkeley is to be constructed after the manner of the one just being finished at East Oakland. It will be up-to-date in every respect and will contain every appointment necessary to the comfort of the passenger.

The action of the Southern Pacific Company in building the station at West Berkeley and also at the other suburban stations is caused by the desire to get rid of the present unsightly and inadequate sheds that do duty as stations and also to provide the traveler with all possible comforts.

The time set for the commencement of the work on the station at West Berkeley has not been definitely set, but the construction has been ordered in the schedule of work issued by the company to be done during the coming year. The company's policy is to work on some of the other suburban stations first, but according to the present schedule for the year the West Berkeley station must be constructed within that time.

Another reason that might be attributed to the construction of the new depot at this point is the fact that all overland trains are to be stopped at West Berkeley and tickets to main line stations sold here.

HAS RETURNED.

After spending the holidays in Livermore, R. T. Newirth has returned to his home here.

NEW INDUSTRY.

Hermann Weinberger has secured quarters on University avenue, where he will conduct a elder press.

W. Bailey, who has been visiting with friends in West Berkeley, left recently for Los Angeles.

TRIP TO ENTER VALE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Roswell Tripp, the aggressive 200 pound tackle of the University of Chicago football team last fall, has decided to enter Yale University next season. Tripp came from the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and was one of the best freshmen linemen that Coach Stagg had at the end of last season.

## CHAS. THOMAS RESIGNS AS TOWN CLERK.

### His Resignation Causes General Shifting of Positions in Local Government.

BERKELEY, Jan. 10.—Town Clerk Charles E. Thomas sprang a surprise in local political circles last night when he presented his resignation to the Town Board at its adjourned meeting. The reason for the resignation is that Thomas is going into business for himself and will not have time to devote to the duties of clerk. Two years ago Thomas was elected to the office which he has just relinquished by the largest majority on his ticket. He has filled the office with credit, and during his term has become one of the most popular officials in the Town Hall. He has a host of friends among his associates and upon the board, who wish him every success in his new business venture.

Upon the resignation of Thomas, Trustee Ryder nominated for the position thus made vacant, Superintendent of Streets C. D. Maloney, who was previously elected to the position. Maloney had been mentioned as a candidate for Town Clerk in the coming election in April. His appointment last night insures his running for the office and will help him materially in his campaign. Upon accepting the appointment, Maloney resigned his office as Superintendent of Streets.

To fill the vacancy created by Maloney's resignation, Trustee Staats nominated Trustee E. Q. Turner, who was chosen by acclamation. Turner has served on the board for over three years, and has rendered the town and his ward excellent service. As a member of the Street Committee he has become familiar with the duties of the office which he is about to fill. His work on the committee foreshadows an efficient carrying out of his new duties. When he accepted the position Turner resigned his office as Trustee from the Third ward.

In Turner's place Francis Ferrier, the local real estate agent was appointed. His name having been placed in nomination by Trustee Ryder. As a business man Ferrier is well known to his constituents. Other members of the Association of Berkeley Real Estate agents, and he has done much to promote the interests of the town. His appointment will meet with the approval of the voters of the Third ward and of the people of the entire city.

The resignation of Town Clerk Thomas will take effect on February 12th, at which time the other changes will be made.

The question of Sanitary Inspector and Sewer Inspector was brought up. The Master Plumbers object to a contracting plumber passing on his own work. To meet this objection it was suggested to appoint a Deputy Sanitary Inspector to inspect all buildings in which the plumbing should be done by the regular inspector. The matter to report to the board. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee to draw up an ordinance covering the difficulties in question. The committee which consists of Trustees Staats and Hoff, and Town Attorney Hayne will report at the next regular meeting.

In regard to the vexed question of creating the office of Town Auditor, a general discussion was held. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the board will meet at the Town Hall to be driven about the city on a tour of inspection. At that time Trustees Staats and Rickard will make a report on the question and the board will hold an informal conference on the subject.

Resolutions of intentions were passed to lay six-foot cement sidewalks on the following streets: On the north side of Channing Way, between Grove and Milvia; on the south side of Grove and Milvia; on the north side of Parker, between Dana and Telegraph; and on the east side of Dana, from Parker to Blake.

A petition to have that part of Rose street in the La Loma Park tract closed was referred to the Street Committee.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS WILL INSTALL OFFICERS.

BERKELEY, Jan. 10.—The Berkeley City Christian Endeavor Union will give a reception to its new officers on Friday evening, January 23, at the First Congregational Church. Following are the officers, who will be installed at that time: President, Miss Margie Smith; vice president, Harry Miller; secretary, Charles Cady; treasurer, Douglas Smith.

An interesting informal program is being prepared and a very pleasant social evening is expected.

# HAYWARDS, SAN LEANDRO, ELMHURST, FRUITVALE

## SCHOOL CROWDED AT HAYWARDS.

### WITH OPENING OF HALF TERM.

HAYWARDS, Jan. 10.—With the opening of the grammar school this week for the second term of the year twenty new pupils were enrolled and the crowded condition of the school has reached a point where it will have to be relieved. Every room in the building is filled, while in several classrooms pupils have been compelled to stand, there being no vacant seats. It is expected that arrangements may be made by the trustees to secure a room in some public building where an extra class can meet.

When the regular term opened some months ago the school was inconveniently crowded. In fact, a class has occupied the laboratory room, then the present condition, however, cannot be relieved until another room has been secured.

The proposition of building an addition to the old school house has been suggested, but many residents are of the opinion that to build a new school would be a far better plan. The old building has been standing for a great many years, and although in fairly good condition, many think that it would be far better to have an entirely new structure.

A meeting of the School Directors will be held in the near future to discuss the situation and suggest a possible remedy. The board has been informed that calling for a bond election to secure sufficient funds with which to construct a fine new school, but so far no active action has been taken on such a proposition.

THEY WERE GOOD SOLDIERS.

One evening this week Marshal Ramon discovered two discharged soldiers, who claimed they had recently arrived on the Transport Thomas from the Philippines, acted in a peculiar manner. The men appeared to be trying to hide, and when discovered they were questioned and then were informed that they recognized the fact that they were stably attired and did not wish to be placed in jail. This did not satisfy the Marshal, who placed the ex-soldiers in jail.

On the following morning he instructed them to leave town at once or he would have them placed in jail. The men promised to leave but they were found later by the officer, reporting the performance of the night before. Charges of vagrancy were made against the men, both of whom were sentenced by Judge Prows to serve 15 days in the County Jail. They gave their names as W. E. Burke and J. A. Traser.

PORTUGUESE CELEBRATE.

A number of Portuguese recently gave a celebration in honor of the escape of Christ, which is a religious custom ob-

## THEY INSTALL AT SAN LEANDRO.

### ROSE REBEKAH LODGE PLACES NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

SAN LEANDRO, Jan. 10.—Last evening Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 224 held its installation exercises, which every one present declared a success.

For several weeks the ladies of the lodge had been preparing for the event in which they take great pride. It was conducted in the usual elaborate manner, and not a hitch occurred during the entire proceedings. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

During the evening a number of members addressed the gathering and an interesting time was passed by all.

The following officers were installed: Noble Grand, Mrs. Jessie Morehouse; vice grand, Mrs. Laura Eber; recording secretary, Miss Mary Algeo; financial secretary, Miss Sarah Ury; treasurer, Mrs. Mollie Hoerst.

DOCTORS GIVE DINNER.

A dinner was given recently at the Estudillo House, at which only physicians were present. The affair was one of the most enjoyable events of its kind ever given in San Leandro. The doctors, all of whom are well known in this district, spent an evening that will long be remembered by them. Those present were as follows: Dr. Charles Miller, Dr. J. P. Torrey, Dr. W. F. Lynch, Dr. K. B. Smith, Dr. W. Clark and Dr. B. F. Mason.

FORMER RESIDENT DIES.

Mrs. Allen B. Musser, a sister of N. G. Sturtevant and niece of Mrs. Scates Huff of this place, who, for many years was a resident of Alameda county, died in San Francisco Thursday afternoon of pneumonia. Mrs. Musser had been ill for some time, but no serious results were expected until a sudden attack of pneumonia in her enfeebled state brought about her death. Deceased was widely known throughout the county, where she had resided for many years. In 1866, she married J. W. Musser, at that time a resident of Alameda County, who afterwards became a resident of Oakland. Mr. Musser died in 1897, and in 1898 Miss Musser, the only daughter, died. Since the death of her daughter, Mrs. Musser made her home in Alameda.

SHIPPED CARLOAD OF BEANS.

Captain Hansen shipped a carload of beans East this week.

HE IS ILL.

A. J. Lloyd is reported to be quite ill

## WORK WILL START AT EMERYVILLE.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA RAILROAD.

EMERYVILLE, Jan. 10.—Arrangements are about made whereby the Santa Fe Company will put a force of men at work on the reconstruction of the old California and Nevada narrow gauge road between Emeryville and Point Richmond. All of the plans have been made and the work of reconstruction would have been commenced long ago if the men could have been spared from other work that is being done by the Santa Fe.

The work will be commenced from each end of the line, and all of the work will have to be practically new, as the old roadbed will have to be widened, curves straightened and heavier rails laid.

It is expected that this will require about two months of time, and the new road will be ready just about the time the new ferry at this place is in operation.

REALTY BUILDING.

The second story of the Realty Syndicate Building is about completed, and it is thought that the structure will be ready for occupancy by thirty days.

WEEK OF RACES.

The first six days of the forty days of racing finished today and the town has been financially benefited by the visit of the eight hundred attaches of the track.

WORK ON TOWN HALL.

Work is progressing very slowly on the Emeryville Town Hall. The past week the cement facing has been put on and the plaster is being put on the inside walls.

IS RECOVERING.

Charles Selberg, the employee of the Judson Works, who was injured last Monday by having his right arm torn from its socket, is still confined at Fabulous Hospital. His condition is somewhat improved, but there is still danger of serious complications resulting.

BREAKS HIS ARM.

Chester Seaver, aged 10 years, residing at 461 Ninth street, broke his left arm by falling from a tree. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

## FAMILY ROW NEAR ELMHURST.

### AT HIS HOME IN THIS PLACE. HE IS SUFFERING FROM TONSILLITIS.

J. McNeill has rented the Behman cottage and is now occupying the same.

A NEW WINDMILL.

Contractor Williams is erecting a Red Cross windmill for Jackson Silva.

RENTED FOSTER COTTAGE.

August Royer has rented the Foster cottage on Chumalla street.

COLORADO VISITOR.

Tony Cunha, a former resident of San Leandro, who for the past two years has been residing in Colorado, is visiting relatives in this place.

ENTERTAINED FRIENDS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Morin entertained a number of friends at the home on Davis street Wednesday evening. A delightful time was spent by all. Games and refreshments afforded amusement for the guests.

OROVILLE VISITOR.

Dennis McCarthy, a resident of Oroville, was a recent visitor at the home of Judge Rawlinson in this place.

Mr. McCarthy is a well-known capitalist and is interested in the Evergreen Cemetery, which is being laid out near Elmhurst.

SHE HAS MOVED.

Mrs. H. Bradley has rented the Pratt residence on Hayes street, where she expects to make her home for the present.

## MOTHER'S CLUB AT GOLDEN GATE.

### OFFICERS ARE ELECTED AND INTERESTING PAPERS ARE READ.

GOLDEN GATE, Jan. 10.—There was an important meeting of the Mothers' Club of Golden Gate recently at the home of Mrs. P. Cahill. The annual election of officers took place and plans for the coming year's work of the club was planned.

Mrs. B. Fay Mills, although not a member of the club, was present and gave a delightfully entertaining address on "Sensitiveness." Other members of the club read carefully prepared papers on various subjects.

Mrs. Jacob of Alameda, president of the organization for the training of girls, and Miss Pendleton, who is interested in the same work, were present at the meeting and gave bright talks along their line of work.

The demonstration lessons on "Domestic Science" have been much appreciated and will be continued this coming year.

A class in cooking for young girls is soon to be formed under the direction of Miss Ida T. Platt, who will also instruct the class in the ways of cooking.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. P. Cahill; vice president, Mrs. Bromley; secretary, Miss Henrietta Parker; treasurer, Mrs. Lenar.

The reports of the officers showed the club to be in a very flourishing condition, and it enters upon its fifth year greatly encouraged over the success of its past efforts and with a bright outlook for the future.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor of the Golden Gate Methodist Church, will preach tomorrow morning on "Always Triumphant" and in the evening on "Christ and the Negro, or Is Color of Character the Test in Life?" Some thoughts suggested by the coming of Booker T. Washington.

CEMENT WALK.

Preparations are being made to construct a cement sidewalk in front of the Dietz place.

HAS RECOVERED.

Charles Ban is back to work after being confined to his home by an illness.

Miss May Shipman of Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, is visiting friends in Golden Gate.

## CHICKEN THIEVES IN FRUITVALE.

### CLEVER GANG WORKS NEW GAME WITH SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

FRUITVALE, Jan. 10.—It has recently become known that a gang of chicken thieves have been working a very clever game in this district for some time. Formerly it has been the custom to visit a roost, to take every thing in sight, which generally resulted in the cleaning out of every roost visited. Now the thieves that have been working in this place have observed another and better method. Instead of taking all the chickens from one man's roost in an evening, they have been visiting the roosts in hot haste, the new thing being to take three or four fowls from eight or ten coops in one evening, which is a very good night's work and far less dangerous. It also lessens the chances of the chickens being missed, as nearly every coop contains from 20 to 100 fowls. In this manner the gang has been working for some time, and apparently have made a very good thing of it, considering the number of chickens that have been missing, three and four at a time, from the many roosts during the past few months.

This manner of stealing chickens in Fruitvale promises, however, to come to a sudden standstill. It is known that Ben Tom Carroll, the newly elected Constable is on the trail of the thieves. For several weeks Carroll has been making a quiet investigation and has secured information that may result in the arrest of the guilty parties. The Constable has resolved to put a stop to chicken stealing in Fruitvale, and there is every indication that he will succeed in wiping out the present gang in a short time.

ATTENDED LECTURE.

Yesterday Mrs. H. Wetherbeere, Rev. H. B. Mowbray and a number of other Fruitvale people went to Mills' College where they attended the lecture delivered by Rev. H. B. Mowbray.

PUT IN SCALES.

A. P. Newport has almost completed his coal and wood yard. Fine new scales have been placed in front of the office, where hay and grain will be weighed.

REPORT DENIED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The report that H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is to go to London to make the Yarker underground railroad system in London is denied by Mr. Yerkes, who said in speaking of the matter: "Mr. Vreeland has never received any such offer. He must be pretty well satisfied where he is."



OAKLAND TRIBUNE  
Tribune Publishing Company William E. Dargie, President

THE LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Walter Macerthur, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal and a prominent leader in the trades union movement, has placed himself on record as strongly opposing the entrance of labor unions into politics or their continuance therein where they have already taken political action. In a speech before the State Federation of Labor at Los Angeles, he declared the union cause in San Francisco was already suffering from the effects of turning the federated labor organizations into a political party; that there was great friction in some of the unions on account of political patronage, and that, in many instances, the labor cause had been subordinated to the desire for place. He expressed the belief that it would cause serious injury if the economic and social purposes of trades unionism were in any way retarded by the intrusion of the unions, distinctly as such, into politics.

Mr. Macerthur's remarks were directed against the adoption of Article XIII of the new Constitution of the State Labor Federation, the first clause of which reads as follows: "The California State Federation of Labor urges the formation of a State union labor party, separate and apart from regular unions."

Mr. Macerthur did not point out one of the chief weaknesses of a political party composed exclusively of members of the labor unions, namely, that such an organization must be strictly a class party, or if it entangles itself with other party organizations, or permits the affiliation of elements having no connection with industrial occupations and labor unions, it must inevitably become the victim of manipulation at the hands of professional politicians. It patronage be divided up among the unions, it results not only in friction and ill feeling between individuals, but jealousy and ill will between separate labor organizations. No division can be made that will not provoke discontent. This is difficult enough to cope with in parties organized solely for political action, and it is certain that it will become an aggravated and complicated problem in an organization that is the outgrowth of and subsidiary to a federation of other organizations formed primarily with totally distinct objects in view.

This is all bad enough, but from the standpoint of practical politics the forming of a separate labor party does not promise to achieve the results the labor unions desire. By holding the balance of power between candidates and parties, concessions can be obtained and remedial legislation promoted, but a minority party under our system can do little beyond gaining temporary control and the patronage usufruct in localities where the unions are particularly strong. Outside of that they are like the fifth wheel of a wagon.

It is impossible to keep job chasing, personal intrigue and political chicanery out of any political organization. During the brief time it has been in existence the Union Labor party in San Francisco has become the hotbed of intrigue. It is being worked within and without. Its best patronage is being given to professional politicians. A lawyer, who is a professional politician, has more real power when it comes to the disposal of patronage than all the unions in the city. He aspires to be the boss of one of the regular party organizations, and whatever their ostensible political affiliations the members of the several municipal commissions and boards go to him for orders. He not only controls their actions as public officials, but he directs what they shall do as Republicans, Labor Union men or Democrats. Members of the unions who desire appointments or subordinate places in the public service privately pledge him their allegiance and do his bidding in the unions as well as out of them.

These facts are notorious. They indicate an intolerable situation which cannot long be borne. The ordinary boss system shines with untarnished lustre beside it. As a result political hacks and the riff-raff of all political parties are connecting themselves with the so-called labor party, and are clamoring for recognition in the distribution of patronage. This condition gives promise of the destruction of all political integrity and opens the door to the most shameful misgovernment. Already the spirit of the San Francisco charter has been trampled into the mire. We find the Mayor and the School Board, backed by one section of the Labor party, assuming to decide a question of law for the Auditor and to coerce his action, while the Building Trades Council, for political reasons, is backing the Auditor and assailing the School Board.

What profit has union labor derived from all this? What prospect of good does it afford? While no serious harm has yet been done, nothing has been accomplished along either a high plane of local government or a betterment of the condition of the wage-earners. Some unpopular officials have been turned out of place, but a crop of mu-

CALIFORNIA APPLE INDUSTRY.

California is so associated in the public mind with the production of citrus and stone fruits, grapes, etc., that few people realize the extent of the apple industry of this State. For many years it was the custom to decry California apples, and under the ban of self confessed inferiority the apple product of this State was subjected to a depressing competition in its own home market.

Notwithstanding all this, California has continued to grow in importance as an apple producing State. It is now known that no finer apples are grown anywhere than come from the elevated plateaus of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Choice apples are also grown in the coast valleys from Santa Barbara to the Oregon line and in the upper Sacramento valley.

California apples are now being shipped East in considerable quantities. In 1901 550 carloads of Bellefleur grown in the Fresno valley were shipped East. The apple product of that valley for last season amounted to 2,200 carloads, of which over 500 went East.

The report of the State Board of Horticulture for 1901-2 has this to say about the apple industry of California.

"A steadily growing interest is being manifested in the apple, which has practically sprung into prominence in the past few years. It was always conceded that there were sections in this State where good apples could be grown, but this fruit was relegated to the background as a commercial proposition. Recent years, however, have demonstrated the fact that there are vast areas of good apple land in California, combined with climatic conditions suitable to the growth of that fruit, and the industry has forced ahead, until today apples count as an important item in our fruit exports. The fact that nearly one-half the apple trees in this State are not yet of bearing age indicates the extent to which apple planting has been followed in the past few years. There are now in orchard in California 2,120,595 apple trees, of which 1,588,241 are in bearing and 532,354 are not. Allowing 48 trees to acre, the usual number of apple trees, and we have 44,178 acres in apples. It would be perfectly safe to add 10 per cent to these figures, as there are many small orchards which escape notice. California is now an important shipper of apples, the larger part going from the Fresno valley and finding their way to the Eastern States and Europe. Large shipments are also made to China, Japan, Australia, Hawaii, the South Sea Islands and South America."

The report might have added with strict truth that, while apple growing in this State, commercially speaking, is only in its infancy, there are millions of unoccupied acres adapted to the culture of the king of fruits. California will eventually become famed for its apples as it is famed for its oranges, grapes, raisins, figs, apricots and pines. Older and apple brandy will be listed among its important products.

NON-PARTISAN JUDGES.

Judge William F. Brannan has voluntarily retired in Iowa after thirty years' service on the bench in a Republican district. The voluntary close of this long continuous career on the bench is notable because Judge Brannan is a Southern Democrat. It is an evidence that the people of Iowa place ability and integrity in the Judiciary above partisan bias. Our elective judicial system would be all the better if there were more such instances of judges being selected without regard to the political opinions they hold. It frequently happens that the more competent judicial candidate is defeated because he is not in political accord with the majority in his district. Thus the voters allow party feeling to seduce them into accepting inferior men for an office that should command the best manhood and the best legal talent the community affords. There should be no politics in a judicial office. The judge who uses his office for party advantage is unfit for the place he occupies. Clear-cut, robust partisanship is all right in the general run of offices, but the bench is an exception. But if partisan bias dictates the selections, it is apt to reject the better and choose the worse, even if the bias is not communicated to the judgment seat.

The oldest editor in working harness in the United States is Colonel Richard B. Creery, editor of the Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Economist. He is in his nineteenth year and still works regularly at his desk. He is the author of "Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History," and miscellaneous writings out of the newspaper groove.

SUPERFLUOUS LEGISLATIVE ATTACHES.

The Legislature is coming in for its regular biennial scolding for being extravagant in the matter of attaches. This is a stock complaint. We hear it every time the Legislature assembles. The subject has been discussed so often and with so much vigor that it has become almost as disagreeable as an undertaker's bill. Still successive Legislatures go on sinning in the same old way. After all, there is a good deal more racket than the matter warrants. No apology is offered for the appointment of unnecessary attaches, but the amount of money wasted in this way is not large. Suppose there are sixty unnecessary attaches—a liberal estimate, by the way—at an average of \$5 per day each. That would mean \$300 a day for sixty days—a total of \$18,000 for the session. This is a tidy sum, but it only comes once in two years, and if the Legislature commits no worse extravagance than that the people will have little cause to complain. Of course extravagance is extravagance, but there are degrees in extravagance as well as in other things, and this is one of the extravagances that is produced by the attaches and really does no harm to the public service. Two or three times \$18,000 may be wasted or misappropriated in a single measure without provoking a tinge of the criticism that superfluous attaches cause.

Those reformers who bend their energies to wiping out the slums of great cities will hardly be willing to confess that as fast as a slum is wiped out in one place another is created somewhere else. Yet that comes very near being the case. In New York old slums are disappearing while new ones are being created. They are the necessary consequence of vast aggregations of the very poor and the very ignorant in the great cities. Conditions in the slums may be greatly ameliorated, but the slums themselves will continue to exist so long as vice and poverty afflict mankind—that is, till the millennium. There are many people who refuse to recognize the fact that cleaning out one dirty spot in a great city often means the gathering of a similar mass of filth and wretchedness in another ward.

Isn't it about time the newspapers ceased to obtrude the lison of the Crown Princess of Saxony on the public? Her talk has a striking similarity to the goody-goody twaddle characteristic of all women of her class, whether they hail from a tenement or a palace. It reminds one of May Yohe. While expressing a pretended desire for a life of quiet seclusion, there is a manifest yearning after notoriety. Before her escape, the alleged unconventionality of the Princess consisted in acts that drew attention to herself and made her the subject of gossip. She is all the same as the Princess Chimay—a woman of unbalanced mentality and morbid sexuality. When she says she is unfit to preside over a court she is right. A Queen should be a decent woman.

The assessed valuation of Greater New York reaches the enormous total of \$4,740,000,000, nearly four times the assessed valuation of the whole State of California. Yet the tax for municipal purposes is \$1.15 on the \$100 valuation. The income of the city aside from excise taxes, poll taxes, water rates, dock fees, market rents, licenses, etc., will amount to the vast sum of \$55,000,000. The indirect taxes swell the city's income to more than double this amount. It costs about four times as much to govern New York as the combined cost of the State government and all the county and municipal governments of California.

The Patient's Remorsement.

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the physicians, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operators could reply the patient turned his head and remarked feebly:

"What do you take me for—a cheese?"—Baltimore American.

"77"

A COMMON COLD

is taken by the skin becoming colder than is natural. The instant a chilly sensation is felt the mischief is done. To "break up" the cold, and to prevent Grip and Pneumonia, use Dr. Humphreys' Specific "SEVENTY-SEVEN," and take some form of gentle exercise, until perspiration is induced, showing that the checked circulation has been restored, the blood starts coursing through the veins, and the danger is passed. "77" breaks up Colds that "hang on"—

MRS. PARDEE'S HOUSE HUNT AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Lack of a Suitable Residence Deprives Sacramentans of a Hospitable Entertainer—Women's Legislative Schemes.

BY BETTY MARTIN.

About once in every four years the question of housing the Governor holds up at Sacramento. The Pardes are reported to have devoted the better part of two weeks to a diligent search among the highways and byways of the capital city, hoping to find some sort of a house, at least half way suitable to their needs, but at last they gave up in despair, and took apartments at one of the hotels. It had been the intention of the Governor to keep his family with him in Sacramento. They all went up for the inaugural, but report has it that the children will return to Oakland for school, for the reason that Governor Pardes is not strictly in favor of hotel life for them.

Ex-Governor James H. Budd and wife spent most of their time in Sacramento at a private boarding house, and during the Gage administration Mrs. Gage spent very little time at Sacramento. She disliked hotel life, and it was during the Gage regime that the building of a gubernatorial mansion came nearer being an established fact than at any other time in the history of the State. The subject has been agitated from time to time, but if my memory fails me not, the money was used to make up one of the always-existing deficiencies. It is a matter of history that Mrs. Gage finally left Sacramento in disgust and took herself to more congenial quarters here at the bay.

The Pardes have always been used to a big roomy home with plenty of ground, and they dispense hospitality in a manner typically Californian.

It is a pity that they cannot find appropriate accommodations in Sacramento for Mrs. Pardes is pre-eminently fitted to preside over such social functions as are incumbent upon the Governor of our State, and which cannot well be attempted in a hotel.

Official business makes it necessary for the Governor to make his home at Sacramento during his term of office, and it is time that a suitable residence were built.

Speaking of Sacramento and the Legislature, there are a large number of bills outside of the usual routine coming up during this session, and several of them are fathered or mothered by well known organizations. For instance, the Women's clubs want to get a bill passed regulating child labor in this State, and incidentally, I believe, are going to try to have created the office of Labor Inspector.

The Native Sons and Daughters who have relegated themselves the task of preserving and restoring old landmarks have an eye at present on Sutter's Fort. It is sadly in need of repair, and more ground is wanted around it.

Efforts are to be directed toward getting a suitable appropriation for this purpose, and to that end numerous committees have already been appointed.

The Fort is well worth visiting, if one is at all interested in California history, and one can spend many hours there examining the relics and listening to tales of olden days, recounted by the old war veteran in charge.

Booker Washington can easily lay claim to being the greatest man of his race, and he certainly has succeeded in creating wide-spread interest in the cause he is engaged in. His primary object in coming to this Coast was to spread a knowledge of his work, and the conditions surrounding it, also to raise funds for its furtherance.

In San Francisco on Thursday evening, last this talented man talked for exactly an hour to a vast audience representative of the wealth and culture of that city, yet when the subscription list was read, the pitiful little sum of \$941 was all there was to show, when so many thousands could reasonably have been expected.

Oakland has a large and apparently prosperous colored population. In their midst are several lawyers, and at least one prominent physician, who had from Washington, D. C. However, in passing, it is well to note that these latter have features which betray race mixture.

The advent of Booker Washington caused, as might have been expected, a revival of the color line question, and leads indirectly to a musical recital which was given recently by one of our prominent professors.

The affair took place, as do the majority of fashionable musicales, at the Unitarian Church.

The invited guests were astonished beyond measure on that memorable occasion, to find among them a decided sprinkling of black folks, from purest ebony hue to the tinted cheeks of the octoroon.

All this was accounted for later on by the appearance on the stage of a young mulatto woman who proved to be the star of the evening.

Not much comment was made, but certain ones among the invited did a vast deal of thinking.

On the subject of recitals, some time ago one of the prominent musical organizations of Oakland determined to increase its active membership to two hundred and immediately commenced to augment its ranks, but very soon discovered the fact that there was no available stage room for them, as the idea of a large chorus had to be abandoned.

The Federated Clubs of California are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the annual meeting, which is going to take place at Fresno next week. No more appropriate town could have been selected, for the valley clubs are all wide awake, progressive and up to date.

Fresno City club women are largely of southern extraction, and famed for social qualities, so that visiting delegates are assured of a warm welcome in advance.

Ebell Club of this city has put out an unusually attractive January program, that for the last Tuesday in the month being particularly enticing. It is in charge of the choral section, which numbers, with Mrs. Jordan as curator, about twenty-five members. They are going to render two or three selections under the leadership of Prof. D. P. Hughes.

This will be the first public appearance of the choral section, and its debut is being awaited with interest.

Added to this Mrs. Orlin Kipp McMurray will come over from San Francisco to sing, and Miss Florine Juillerat is also booked for a number. Miss Margaret Davis, who is the regular choral accompanist, will give, in addition, a piano solo.

BETTY MARTIN.

WAITRESS WHO UNDERSTOOD.

How Katie Kept Even With the Smart Alecks in a Repartee Contest.

The six young men who thought they were smart had arrived at the stage of the lunch when they were ready for dessert, and the pretty waitress, who didn't think she was smart, but who really was, waited for their orders.

"You're awful nice, Katie," said one of the smart young men.

"Think so," retorted Katie, who wasted none of her powers of repartee on her customers.

"Why, of course. Got a piece of pie in the place as nice as you are," went on the young man, intent on his feathered badinage.

"All our pie is nice," replied the waitress, "What kind do you want?"

"Well, cut me a piece that'll make me think of you while I'm eating it," said this youthful wit.

"Sure," said Katie. She immediately turned and cut a piece of peach pie for him. "What's yours?" she asked of the next young man.

"Katie, you're all right!" the whole six exclaimed, but Katie didn't smile. She simply repeated her question.

The second young man said: "Will take some ginger—tonne see."

Seeing we're talking in parables, and you're so bright, Katie, gimme a piece of Adam and Eve pie."

"Sure," she replied again, and handed over a piece of apple pie.

"What's yours?" she asked of the third.

He had been thinking.

"I'll have some Flan pie," he informed her.

"Flan—Flan?" she mused. "Oh, yes, you want huckleberry pie," and she placed it before him.

The fourth young man was prepared. "Step daintily pie for me," he ordered, with a soft smile, which, being interpreted, meant that he would have to explain.

But he didn't have to. Katie brought him his mince pie without a word.

It was now getting interesting. "What's yours?" she asked of the fifth diner. He ran his eye down the bill of fare and then said he'd take a piece of political office pie.

"Oh, that's easy," said Katie; "why don't you say plum pie when you mean it?" He got his pie.

"And now yours, sir?" to the last man, who she noticed, hadn't been quite so noisy as the others, and she would have expressed it, "so fresh."

The last man said gravely that he would trouble her, if she would be so kind, for some pie made from a little play on words.

There was not an atom of hesitation in the fair Kathryn's manner as she placed before him a portion of pumpkin pie, and the whole six applauded the waitress so vehemently that the manager of the restaurant looked over

MACDONOUGH THEATRE

TO-NIGHT LAST TIME. THAT MERRY THE TELEPHONE GIRL JINGLE. PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. GOOD SEATS STILL TO BE HAD.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE

3 NIGHTS, STARTING TOMORROW, JAN. 11-12-13. THE BIG MELODRAMATIC FEAST. "James Boys in Missouri" A NEW PLAY exploiting the most thrilling happenings indulged in by the famous brothers. The great "Blue Cut" train robbery As it actually occurred, Jan. 7, 1881. The Most Natural Train Effect Ever Produced.

POPULAR PRICES. Gallery 25c. Entire Balcony 50c. Entire Lower Floor 75c. No Higher SEATS READY NOW

First Unitarian Church Friday Evening, Jan. 16th Mr. W. L. Greenbaum announces

Edward MacDowell America's Foremost Composer—Pianist in Recital. Assisted by Mrs. EDWARD F. SCHNEIDER, Vocalist. Brilliant Program, including many of Mr. MacDowell's own compositions. Prices, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale of seats at Sherman & Clay's Music Store on and after Wednesday, January 14th.

NOVELTY THEATRE 1063-1065 Broadway Tony Lubelski, Sole Prop. and Mgr. Strictly Moral Family Theater. Playing the finest Vaudeville Talent. The Best Moving Pictures in the World. Evening Afternoon and Evening. Admission 10c to Both Performances. No Extras.

Dewey Theater Twelfth near Webster. ALL NEXT WEEK Special Engagement of HARRINGTON REYNOLDS Supported by the NEW DEWEY STOCK COMPANY in Lester Wallace's Great Military Comedy-Drama "ROSEDALE" Phone Main 50. Prices, 10, 20, 30c.

RACING

Every Week Day, Rain or Shine. New CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB Oakland Track Six or More Races Daily. Races Start at 2 p. m. sharp. Ferry boats leave San Francisco at 11 m., 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 and 3 p. m. connecting with trains stopping at the entrance to the track. Last two cars on train reserved for ladies. No smoking. Buy your tickets to Shohl Mound. Returning, trains leave the track at 4:15 and 5:15 p. m. and immediately after the last race. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, President. PERCY W. TREAT, Secretary.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills Headache, resulting from causes peculiar to women. 25c. Are specially prepared to act in harmony with the female system. They cure Constipation and Sick.

ABOUT SEEDS. A Beautifully Illustrated Book of Seeds and Plants Free. The Cox Seed Company of 411-413-415 Sansome street has issued its annual illustrated catalogue of seeds and plants. It contains a complete price list of all the seeds and plants grown on the Pacific Coast. The Cox Seed Company is among the largest growers and dealers of the best seeds and plants and trees in the West, and their business is rapidly increasing, owing to the fact that growers are giving the preference to native-grown seeds over the Eastern product.

A copy of the new catalogue will be mailed free to any address sent to the company's headquarters at 411 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Gold Medal Borax Soap has stood the test for forty years. All grocers.

Sleep Warm. Buy one of our new mattresses; all sizes on hand at H. Schellhaas, 11th st.

There is only one Purify Soap. It floats. All grocers.

Priest's Naps (In syphons) 80c per dozen. Telephone John 836.

\$3,000.00 for Photographs Is offered by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Booklets giving full particulars can be had at R. A. LEET Thirteenth and St. Bet. Washington and Clay Sts. OAKLAND.

PRIVATE SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (SUPPLEMENTAL SCHOOL.) Re-opens Tuesday, January 6, 1903. Private instruction given young men and women, and older people whose regular education has been interrupted. Boys and girls admitted. One or more studies pursued. Individuals and class instruction day and evening. Circulars. Phone 544. 420. Address SUPPLEMENTAL SCHOOL, 626 17TH ST., OAKLAND.

Geo. J. Rice and J. McKee Phone Main 651. GUSTAVE L. MIX & CO. SEARCHERS OF RECORDS Alameda County, Cal. Plant established by Gustave L. Mix in 1875. 922 BROADWAY Over Union Savings Bank OAKLAND, CAL. Neal A. McKee, Notary Public. Cobblestick Bros., the popular fresco painters, have joined forces with their brother, and may now be found at L. N. Cobblestick & Bros., Inc., 401 Twelfth st., opposite Wells Fargo Express. Ladies' good shoes 25 cents pair. Great Fire Sale. Edmund's Shoe Store, 962 Washington, between Ninth and Tenth.



ADVERTISEMENTS

# TESTAMENT OF HEALTH BOARD LATE W. S. PELOUZE. WANTS CHANGE

DOES NOT LIKE THE CRAMPED  
QUARTERS IN THE LITTLE  
BUILDING.

BEQUEATHS THE BULK OF HIS  
ESTATE TO HIS  
WIFE.

The will of the late ex-Supervisor W. S. Pelouze was filed for probate this morning by Attorney George Edgar Jackson, who represents the widow and executrix named in the will.

The petition for the probate of the will declares that the estate consists of realty, valued at upwards of \$10,000, and personal property, valued at upwards of \$10,000. It is estimated that the estate is really of the value of about \$100,000.

The will recites that there is \$10,000 on the premises, but this money, according to Attorney Jackson, was deposited in bank by Mr. Pelouze between June 22, 1901, when the will was executed, and January 6, 1903, when he died.

At present there is no money on the premises, and Attorney Jackson is now trying to ascertain where the money was deposited.

By the terms of the will, the widow, Laura A. Pelouze, is to receive one-half of the estate and the other half, at her death, is to be divided among his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Hartshorn, the children of a deceased brother, Henry Pelouze, and the children of another deceased brother, Edward Pelouze.

The will in full is as follows: "In the name of God, amen. I, William S. Pelouze of Oakland, Alameda county, California, aged 73 years, of sound mind and memory and not acting under any duress of any kind, do now and hereby make and declare this my last will and testament:

"First—I direct that my executor, Laura A. Pelouze, who shall serve without giving any bonds, shall see that I am properly buried.

"She, my wife, Laura A. Pelouze, is to have full control of all my interest in the real estate during her life, with out the power to sell or mortgage any that I own or have any interest in. I give and bequeath to my wife, Laura A. Pelouze, one-half of all real estate and money in bank, no matter whose name it stands in, as it has all been accumulated since our marriage in 1853, the other half is to remain in the banks during my wife, Laura A. Pelouze's lifetime; she is to draw all interest and all rents. I have some ten (or two) thousand dollars on the premises. My wife, Laura A. Pelouze, will pay all funeral expenses out of that. At my wife's death my half of real estate and money must be divided in three parts, one-third to my sister, Mrs. Harriet Hartshorn, and children, residing at Newtonville, Mass.; one-third to my late brother, Henry Pelouze's children, Richmond and Virginia; one-third to my late brother, Edward Pelouze's children, residing in New York.

"WILLIAM PELOUZE.  
"June 23, 1901."

**MRS. W. S. PELOUZE  
THANKS FRIENDS**

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Permit me the use of your columns to return my heartfelt thanks to the many friends who extended their assistance and sympathy during the last illness of my husband, the late W. S. Pelouze, and in relieving me of the painful duty of making arrangements for the funeral. In my bereaved loneliness, the consolation of sympathy and the friendly evinced by kindly offers have soothed my affliction. As I cannot personally give my thanks to all who have shown me marked kindness, I beg the indulgence of thanking them through the medium of THE TRIBUNE.

"WILLIAM PELOUZE.  
Oakland, January 10, 1903.

**A TABOODED SUBJECT.**

Peter Finley Dunne was asked by a friend a few days before his marriage if he would have anything to say soon on domestic relations.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Dunne, positively, "for you see marriage is one of the few things it is better to philosophize on before the experiment."—New York Times.

A new issue has just been made at Malta, with King Edward's profile stamped upon it, of the little Maltese "grain" or "penny," which is the smallest British coin, and circulates largely among the poorer classes of the Maltese.

Enterprising traders have brought up large quantities of the issue, and the coins are being retailed from house to house at a penny.—From the London Mail.

**SIX ACRES OF CHAIRS**

For the parlor, bed room or dining rooms. Oak, or hick, at a time. J. Noonan Furniture Company, Sixth and Mission streets, San Francisco.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The breaking of the money rate and the disclosure of the division of control of Reading between Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests have been the basis of the progressive increase in speculation during the week. The movement reached proportions of great animation and buoyancy after the middle of the week. It was assumed that the money market had become sufficiently easy again to warrant the resumption of many financial projects for combination and control of different properties, which had been suspended on account of the money stringency.

**THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE**

Issued a fine annual review number, and with it a comprehensive map of the bay district, which is valuable to those who are interested in the peculiar geography of the State adjoining San Francisco. The issue was beautifully illustrated with half-tone engravings, and was in every way a splendid issue.

—Hanford Sentinel.

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# MRS. E. MUSSER COLD SNAP IN LAID TO REST.

MANY FRIENDS ATTEND THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen B. Musser, who died in San Francisco of pneumonia last Wednesday, took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Trinity Church, the rector, Dr. John Bakewell, officiating. The funeral was a quiet one, but was attended by many friends of the deceased, who had resided in Alameda county for many years.

She was a sister of N. G. Sturtevant of Alameda and niece of Mrs. Socrates Huff of San Leandro. The interment was in Mountain View beside the graves of Mrs. Musser's husband and daughter.

Mrs. Musser was a popular and cultivated lady, with a wide circle of friends. She was a member of the Ebell and the Oakland Club. She was born in Chicago fifty-nine years ago, but came to California when she was a girl with her family, who are among the oldest inhabitants of Alameda county. In April, 1866, she married J. W. Musser, a highly respected citizen of Mission San Jose, who afterwards became a resident of Oakland. Mr. Musser died in this city in 1897, and in 1898 her only daughter, Miss Grace Musser, followed him to the grave.

Besides her brother, Mr. Sturtevant, and her aunt, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Musser left no near relatives save two sisters, in Colorado, Mrs. Dr. H. O. Dodge of Boulder and Mrs. Augustus Colburn of Denver. She will be mourned by many friends, however, with whom she sustained intimate relations in society as well as charitable and religious work.

**A NEW SCHEME TO DRAW A CROWD.**

When the pretty man coming out of a department store ran down a little man who was trying to enter there was an explosion.

"Why don't you look where you're going," cried the little man, apparently indignant.

"Get out of my way, you little runt," said the big fellow. "Do you think I want you running your head into me?"

"You are no gentleman!" cried the little fellow. "You elephant!"

"You miserable puppy, I just wish you were half my size; I'd—"

And then a woman screamed, which increased the gathering crowd. There was another volley of invective. The crowd blocked the sidewalk to the curb.

"There's going to be an awful fight," declared a woman.

"There's not," said a man who stood near her.

The two principals were edging toward the curb, and finally got there. From under the coat of the little man came a case of canapés. The other man produced a bundle of fountain pens. In a minute they were crying their wares. It was just a new scheme to draw a crowd.

—New York Tribune.

**Why She Couldn't Sit on the Fence.**

From the Washington Post: Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania has a big summer home on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y.

He took Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the poet of the Faxon, up there with him once.

The other day Williams went over to Sibley's desk and said: "Joe, do you remember that lake park back of your house up there on Lake Champlain?"

"Indeed I do," replied Sibley. "Why?"

"Well, I'm writing a beautiful poem about a lovely girl and a handsome young man sitting on the fence there in the gloaming making love."

"That's impossible," protested Sibley.

"Why?" inquired Williams indignantly. "Are the young men and women of Northern New York so cold-blooded that they do not make love in the gloaming?"

"No," answered Sibley, "but the fence you're putting in the poem is made of barbed wire."

**New England Style.**

Somehow I never hanker much for cats or what not, but for a bang-up breakfast food just simply glimme pie.

—New York Sun.

**A COMPARISON**

In Money and Food Value.

"Coffee has been used in our family for years, and we all drank it except Husband, who gave it up some years ago because it injured his health," writes a lady from Granville, Ohio.

Last year we spent the summer in the North woods. Among our table supplies, unknown to my husband, I had taken along several packages of Postum Coffee, but it was stored away and forgotten for weeks, during which time we used coffee.

"One day my husband said: 'I wish it were possible to get some Postum. I would like to try it.' Later, at dinner, I served him a cup, brewed according to the directions on package. His surprise was complete; the taste pleased him and he drank a second cup. From that hour we continued to use Postum with gratifying satisfaction, and not another cup of coffee has ever come to our table."

"My husband found that it did not produce the distress that forced him to his nerves and stopped all his stomach trouble. On his coffee he had no more gratifying; though I had drunk coffee but sparingly, I had suffered considerably from it. It disordered my nerves and disturbed my liver. Postum corrected these evils and proved a sedative and most wholesome food."

"We were both interested in the comparative cost of coffee and Postum. We had always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee. A large package of Postum costs 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter. Though we drink Postum more freely and frequently than we had coffee, we found that the large size package of Postum lasted as long as two pounds of coffee, a difference of 45 cents in favor of Postum. In a year this saving of money would be considerable, and this fact recommends Postum to all people who believe in economy."

"Given a person prejudiced in favor of coffee would admit that Postum properly brewed is as pleasant a drink as the best coffee. I know that some people have been dissatisfied with Postum because they did not make properly."

"Another advantage of Postum, that makes it vastly superior to coffee for family use is that it can be given freely to children being a real food and not a stimulant like coffee. It will not harm the most delicate child nor create a habit which leads only too easily to indulgence in stimulant of a stronger nature."

"I believe that if every one knew that Postum is so much cheaper than coffee and so much better for one's health they would use it instead of a drink which being a stimulant entirely without food value, is so very harmful." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

**THE ZERO MARK IS REACHED BY**

MANY OF THE LARGE CITIES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Temperatures at 7 a. m.: New York 18, Boston 14, Philadelphia 18, Washington 18, Chicago 10, Minneapolis 4 below, Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 10.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Zero weather prevailed in Ohio this morning. In Cleveland it was 4 above and in Columbus 2. In the country districts, it was 0 and below. The indications are for warmer weather, with snow Sunday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—With only 4 below zero during the night, St. Paul was one of the coldest weather stations in the Northwest, the same figures being reported at La Crosse, Wis., and Moorhead, Minn., and other Northwestern stations. Indicated a gradual warming up with a possibility of snow for Sunday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—The temperature in this part of the Southwest fell an average of 10 degrees in the last twenty-four hours, the Weather Bureau reporting 13 above zero for Kansas City at 7 o'clock this morning. The weather is clear, with indications of snow.

# FORBES WILL BE HERE ON MONDAY

LOUIS LONG IS TRAINING HARD FOR HIS BATTLE AT THE RING.

In preparing for his coming engagement with Clarence Forbes Louis Long is training differently than has been his custom in the past. For nearly all his previous bouts the low headed boxer has boxed with his club mates. As he did not like to take a chance of knocking any of his friends out, he would work easy.

The result has always been that when in the ring he would occasionally find himself boxing easily instead of punching hard. Those who have boxed with him while training for this go have had to look out for themselves.

His teacher, Ed Smith, has warned all those who put on the mits with Louis that they will have to take all that is coming. The result has been that several of the club boxers have been laid low by the hard hitting Louis. Now Long has to go outside the club to find opponents for his practice bouts.

Last evening Joe Angell visited the Oakland Club and won six fast rounds with the Oakland fighter. Though several pounds heavier, the crack amateur lightweight had to keep hustling to keep out of danger. A large number of club members witnessed the go and thoroughly enjoyed the milling, which was of the hurricane order. After Angell had finished, the coming Oakland water-weight, George Brown, took a turn with Long. It was hammer and tongs until Ed Smith made a stop to this morning's work, which was a little too rough as Long was in danger of injuring his hands on so heavy an opponent. Young McConnell, a husky lightweight, has been selected to act as Long's punching bag for the remainder of his preparatory work.

Jockey Johnnie Dugan, who is to meet Monte Attie in the main preliminary, is said to be a good one. While in the East last year he had several hot goes and came out with flying colors.

**BOX BALL SCORE.**

The Box Ball contest for the loving silver cup to be given for the highest score made this month on the new Eastern Bowling Alley, 1263 Broadway, gave a standing of the high scores made this week as follows:

Jeukins ..... 315 and 320  
Johnson ..... 315 and 320  
Holmes ..... 315 and 320  
Donnelly ..... 315 and 320  
Compton ..... 315 and 320

The highest possible points to be made in a game of box ball is 320. Mr. Dale, the representative, expects some of the players to run as high as 500 to 600 this month.

This new and fascinating game is taking well with the public and promises to be a most popular game.

Nice alleys have been fitted up at 1263 Broadway, opposite the Postoffice Building.

**WHY BUY BERRIES.**

When you can raise all you need on a few feet of ground. Himalayas and Phoenicia (2 new berries) best growing varieties. W. A. YOUNG, 2553 Mission street, corner of Blake, Berkeley.

Pay No Rent.

That's why we sell so cheap. Cash or little at a time for your furniture, stores, saloons, hotels, etc. See our new furniture company, Sixth and Mission street, San Francisco.

Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

1217 Broadway

is where you will find Love, the florist. Phone him, Main 608.

Gold Medal Borax Soap has stood the test for forty years. All grocers.

Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

**MEAT QUOTATIONS**

Beef and Mutton steady; Lamb and Pork firm.

Rib Steak ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Spare Ribs ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Bologna and Frankfurter ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Garlics and Blood Sausage ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Head Cheese Sausage ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Mutton Chops ..... Per lb. 12c  
East Beef ..... Per lb. 8c  
Prime Rib Beef ..... Per lb. 12c  
Tenderloin Steak ..... Per lb. 12c  
Legs Mutton ..... Per lb. 11c  
Shoulder Lamb ..... Per lb. 7c  
Hamberg and Sausage ..... Per lb. 7c  
York Sore ..... Per lb. 3c  
Pigs Feet ..... Per lb. 3c

STRICTLY A UNION MARKET.

**VINCENT'S MARKET**

Seventh and Washington Streets  
Telephone Main 161

**ANTI-TIP BARBER SHOPS.**

In Philadelphia there are several barber shops in which the rule against tipping is enforced. Naturally the question arises, How do the barbers make up for the loss of those perquisites which every wielder of the razor and shears feels is his by the right of custom? The answer is easy, as applied to at least one of these shops. For 24 days of the year the men in this establishment are prohibited from receiving any gratuities, but on the 35th, the day before Christmas, the rule is not only suspended, but the proprietor of the shop turns over at his receiving to his men. Not only is each man entitled to all the money he takes in according to the amount of his checks, but all the regular customers take advantage of this occasion to contribute a generous fee. Each barber does at least \$10 worth of legitimate work, and if he is popular with his customers he may depend upon quite that much in extra tips. Coming as it does all in a lump it is well worth waiting for, from the barber's point of view.—Philadelphia Record.

**THE OWL WAY.**

"I see they are going to put the American flag on the postage stamps," remarked the man from Maine.

"Ta!" hissed the dark-skinned foreigner. "The American flag that the flag never been licked. Nobody lick it now."

The man from Maine stood deep in thought.

"That may be," he drawled, finally. "Not by itself, but he'll have to get behind its back to do it."—Chicago News.

**DRUGS at The OWL**

Dependable drugs and low prices. It's a good combination. It's not new to us, but we like to remind you of it at the beginning of the year.

Asper's Min. Vaseline ..... 65c  
Beecham's Pills ..... 15c  
Bromo Seltzer 10c 2 for 15c  
Yellow's Syrup, \$1.50 doz. ..... 95c  
Gurfield's Tea ..... 15c  
Hall's Hair Renewer ..... 65c  
Lola Montez Cream ..... 50c  
Pinkham's Blood Purifier ..... 65c  
Peters' Discovery ..... 65c  
Fond's Extract ..... 35c  
Pink Pills ..... 35c  
Packers Tar Soap ..... 15c  
Tears Sore ..... 35c  
Phoop's Restorative ..... 75c  
Swamp-Root ..... 35c  
Wilson Whiskey ..... 95c

**THE OWL DRUG CO.**

Tenth and Broadway  
Phone Main 309

**we have yet to hear**

**Oakland Gas, Light & Heat Co.**

553 Thirteenth Street.

**VULCAN SMELTER**

A simple and effective smelting furnace for GOLD, SILVER, LEAD and COPPER ORES manufactured by the VULCAN SMELTING & REFINING CO. Built in safety from 6 to 1000 tons daily capacity. No by-products, no blowers, no belting, no shafting. Simple in construction, economical in operation. Send for catalogue and other information.

306 PINE STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## CHOICE BROADWAY BUSINESS PROPERTY


A CENTRAL AND VALUABLE LOCATION, corner 125 feet FRONTAGE on BROADWAY, MODERN four-story BRICK BLOCK. Present income good and will be largely increased in future. PRICE EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

### The E. P. Vandercook Co.

1016 BROADWAY, OAKLAND  
and Room 32, 2nd Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco

## THE FAVORITE Ludwig Piano

Only Medal and Highest Award  
Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, U. S. A., 1901  
Diploma of Honorable Mention  
Export Exposition, Philadelphia, U. S. A., 1899



Silver Medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, 1900

### The WILEY B. ALLEN CO.

ONE PRICE PIANO HOUSE  
LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PIANO  
DEALERS WEST OF CHICAGO  
Oakland Store: Cor. NINTH and BROADWAY • Phone John 861  
S. F. Store: 931-933 MARKET STREET.

In Town Now!  
Everybody's Favorite!  
The Acme of Purity and Perfection

## Wunder Beer

In kegs and bottles. Manufactured by the WUNDER BREWING CO., San Francisco.  
TRY IT! YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED! IT IS GRAND!  
WUNDER BOTTLING WORKS Henry Till, Prop.  
223 EIGHTH STREET, OAKLAND, CAL.  
Phone James 1551.

## we have yet to hear

THE FIRST COMPLAINT OF THE DEASY WATER HEATER.  
WE HAVE RECEIVED HUNDREDS OF THE MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF THE VALUE AND ECONOMY OF THIS HEATER.  
IT COSTS \$10.00 OR \$12.00 SET UP COMPLETE, ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF PIPE NEEDED.

## Oakland Gas, Light & Heat Co.

553 Thirteenth Street.

### VULCAN SMELTER

A simple and effective smelting furnace for GOLD, SILVER, LEAD and COPPER ORES manufactured by the VULCAN SMELTING & REFINING CO. Built in safety from 6 to 1000 tons daily capacity. No by-products, no blowers, no belting, no shafting. Simple in construction, economical in operation. Send for catalogue and other information.

306 PINE STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## We Sell Good Furniture

a shade cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere—we mean at our REGULAR FIGURES—we have NO SPECIAL SALES. Our figures are the same all the year around—there is no deviation to anyone. We carry GOOD FURNITURE at all prices, from the medium quality to the very best. You can not duplicate our prices anywhere else. Now, don't you think it would be to your interest to investigate what we say? It will pay you to do so, if you contemplate buying Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, etc.

### Dean & Humphrey

Successors Globe Furniture Company  
518-524 Thirteenth Street



# GOVERNOR PARDEE HAS FOUND A HOME.

**He Has Taken a Lease of the Lindley Mansion for Six Months—University Committee Will Be Appointed.**

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—Several changes have been decided on this session in the number and the scope of work of the committees in each House. The most significant and, perhaps, the most important of these is the coming creation in the House of a Committee on Universities, which has been agreed to at the special instance of Assemblyman Waste of Berkeley, who, in the Lower House, will represent the legislative interests of the University of California, which are bound to receive a great deal of attention during the present session.

Mr. Waste, who is a graduate of the University, urged the new departure and showed that there would be a number of measures affecting the welfare of the State University before the Legislature this year and that it would be advisable to have a committee created whose duty it should be to give attention solely to such measures.

Assemblyman Chairman Brown also felt that the Committee on Education, to which such subjects are usually referred, would have more than it could do without great personal inconvenience, and expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the creation of the new committee.

The Committee on Universities will consist of seven members and the chairman of it, as it now appears, will be Assemblyman Waste of Berkeley, who is a well known practicing attorney of Oakland. The intimation that Mr. Waste is to be charged with the successful conduct of bills of such importance as those referring to the University is general here and is universally appreciated. Mr. Waste's associates in the House and graduates in all sections are a unit in endorsement of him and will await with interest the announcement of the chairmanships, Monday next. This committee will have charge of matters relating to all universities in the State.

The chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee will go to Grove L. Johnson.

## UNION LABOR CAUCUS.

Next Monday night, there will be a caucus of the members of the Legislature who were elected on the Democratic and Union Labor ticket. It has been called for the purpose of determining for whom the members will cast their complimentary vote for United States Senator Tuesday next.

The party is not very strong, the representatives in both Houses numbering only seven, as follows:

Senate—Bunkers of San Francisco. House—Copas, Finn, Kerrigan, McMahon, McKinnon, Siskron, all of San Francisco.

An impression has prevailed here for some time that the complimentary vote would be given to Mayor Schmitz. McMahon, in conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent today, said that while that impression generally prevailed, still there would probably be a change. He declined to state who would be given the vote, as that would have to be decided by the caucus. He was opposed to fusing with the Democrats, because that would tend to destroy in the Legislature the identity of the Union Labor Party.

## COMMITTEE FOR AMENDMENTS.

Another new committee in the House will be that on Constitutional amendments, which will also consist of seven members. This committee was created, Assemblyman Wood says, because of the exceeding importance attaching to a careful consideration of subjects proposed in Constitutional amendments. This has been made manifest by the fact that these amendments must be voted for by the people at large, as also by the fact that a number of amendments have become a part of the fundamental law of the State. The attention demanded by these measures is too great to be given

them by the Judiciary Committee, which has more than it can do at every session. **ATTACHES MUST ATTEND TO BUSINESS.**

The committee of which Mr. Brown is chairman, has also submitted a new rule to the House, which is intended to affect attaches. In effect, this rule compels every dependent upon the House to do his or her work in a methodical and capable manner, under penalty of temporary suspension. Continued delinquency will be treated to a forfeiture of the position of the offending one. On promise of reformation, the offender may be reinstated, but he or she will forfeit pay during the suspension.

## ENLARGING COMMITTEES.

Changes have also been made in the membership of several committees of the House, because of the great amount of work which will involve upon them this year. The Judiciary Committee will comprise twenty-one members instead of nineteen of last year. The Committee on Education will have nine instead of seven members, as at the last session. Irrigation and the preservation of water will be very important subjects this year, and there will be an increase of two members on the committee considering those subjects, making nine in all.

**LUKENS AND SENAT COMMITTEES.**

Senator Lukens has had established a Committee on Commissions, Retrenchment and Reform, to which, it is expected, an amount of work will be referred. Another committee which will be appointed in Alameda county will be that on fruit and wine interests, which has just been organized, as has also been one on library.

## VOTING MACHINE LEGISLATION.

There will be a number of voting machine bills introduced into the Legislature this year, but the most elaborate of these measures to appear thus far is that of Senator Knowland of Alameda, who has given the subject a great deal of attention. His measure is practically the same as the bill now upon the statute books of New Jersey. It is close in the matter of detail, but is clear and explicit. The bill authorizes the employment of voting machines at elections for State, city, county or township offices, the machines to be under the direction of the governing body of the several political divisions.

## A COMMISSION.

A commission is to be appointed consisting of three men, one of whom must be a practical expert in the matter of machines of the kind specified. This commission must be appointed by the Governor within thirty days after the passage of the act. The term of office is to be five years.

It will be the duty of this commission to examine voting machines of all kinds, pass upon their availability, determine the kind and amount of work which is to be required of them and recommend them for purchase or reject them. The commission is not confined to the selection of a machine of a single pattern. It may accept machines of several different designs and principles, but each machine so selected must satisfy all the requirements laid down by the commission.

## NO REGULAR SALARY.

There is no regular salary attached to the office. The owner of a machine, who wishes to undergo examination, must deposit with the State Treasurer \$450 when the machine is submitted. Out of this sum, the actual expenses of the inspection are to be paid and, after that, the residue is to be divided between the members of the commission, to repay them for their time and expenditures during the examination.

## REQUIREMENTS.

The act then goes into detail and demands of the machine such requirements as are needed, in every election. The contrivance must afford secrecy; enable a man to vote a whole or scratched ticket, for bonds or any other side proposi-

tion; prevent a man from voting for two candidates for the same position, save where two or more candidates may be voted for such office; and prevent the voter from in any manner changing or affecting the vote cast before him by other voters. When the last vote has been deposited, the officers of the election must be to announce the number of votes which the rolls show that each candidate has received. This announcement must be recorded by the clerks and made in the presence of the public.

## ONE MINUTE TO VOTE.

The voter is allowed but one minute in which to vote. After voting, he must leave the ballot room. Failure to do so renders him liable to arrest. The sellers of the machine must keep it in repair, for two years.

The election laws of the State, so far as practicable, are to govern in the manner of conducting the election, though the ballot clerks of the present are to be dispersed with.

## SAMPLE MACHINES.

Machines similar to those accepted by the commission may be used by societies and clubs for the purpose of instructing their members as to how to vote, but such machines must be stamped to show that it is a "sample machine."

**GOVERNOR PARDEE LEAVES HOTEL.**

Governor Pardee has at last found a private home in Sacramento and will take possession of it in a week, thus emancipating himself and family from the annoyance which they have experienced while sojourning at a hotel.

The new place of abode is the Lindley mansion on H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which is elegantly furnished, and which was secured for the Governor by a committee of Sacramento citizens, who were anxious to retain the prestige of the gubernatorial residence here.

Dr. Pardee, however, was unwilling to lease the place for a longer period than six months because he does not know whether the residence here will be congenial or wholesome to the members of his family.

Assemblyman Greer will introduce a bill into the House appropriating \$1,500 for the rent of a home for the Governor pending the erection of a gubernatorial mansion which will be rushed with all haste by the present Legislature.

## POSITIONS.

Frank Jordan's mascot, "Colonel" Cuddy of Oakland, was put on the pay roll of the Assembly this morning and will employ his energies in and about the enrolling and engrossing clerk. Cuddy takes his preference in a philosophical manner.

Tom Holland, son of Detective Holland of Oakland also secured the position of an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and William Dunleavy, formerly of the Oakland Baseball Club, is acting as night watchman at the Senate.

But "Majah" Waters' hopes were crushed. He came in splendid raiment and hopeful features. He returns to Oakland with blasted hopes and heavy heart. There was no "Minister to Dahomey"—no chance even to juggle with the waste baskets for him at the Capitol. He has, accordingly, ere this, resumed his familiar relations with the chimney interiors of Oakland.

# SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

**THE MEMBERS CAN DRAW MONEY ON THEIR STATIONARY ACCOUNT.**

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—When the Assembly convened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, it was found that no quorum was present and there was a tedious wait until nearly 11 o'clock before the necessary number of members could be secured by telephone.

Assemblyman Johnson urged that a quorum be secured that the stationary accounts of the members, amounting to \$25, might be passed upon.

The appearance of Assemblyman Lumley, who was summoned from his hotel apartments, formed a quorum.

After passing a resolution making it possible for the members to draw \$25 each from their stationary account and upon substituting a few changes in the journal, the Assembly took an adjournment until 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

(Continued From Page 1.)

equal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

"Until we have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot under the terms of the submission of the issues which it is to pass upon, consider the fourth demand submitted by the complaints, viz., the execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the conditions of employment to its employees.

"Without waiving this claim, we shall offer such that, in addition to the evidence already before the commission, to establish the undesirability of such an agreement, if it were fairly at

# WHY DR. MATTHEWS MAY BE ABLE TO HOLD HIS JOB.

**Supervisor Joseph Kelley Making a Desperate Fight to Save Him—A Story of Inside Politics.**

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—Dr. W. E. Matthews will not lose his job as secretary of the State Board of Health if former Assemblyman Joseph M. Kelley, supervisor-elect, can prevent it. Dr. Matthews has other powerful friends in the Republican party, but Kelley has made the Doctor's fight his own.

He has announced to Governor Pardee that the retention of Dr. Matthews is all he has to ask. It is that or nothing.

It is said that Governor Pardee is very kindly disposed toward Kelley for standing by him at a critical period, and a good many are betting that his disposition to oblige Kelley will in the end outweigh his desire to put Matthews out of office, it being conceded that he will stand by the men who stood by him.

It is not generally known that Kelley was a potent factor in securing the nomination for Governor Pardee. But Kelley's appearance in Sacramento battling to save Dr. Matthews, whose accomplished daughter he recently wedded, has caused the story to leak out.

Prior to holding the primary election in Alameda county last spring there was a reorganization of the Republican County Committee.

Much depended upon who obtained control. A desperate effort was made by the anti-Pardee faction to gain the upper hand, and it looked at one time as if the scheme would be successful, for it was manipulated by some of the cleverest politicians in the State. The object was

to blast Pardee's prospects of obtaining the gubernatorial nomination. It was understood that the loss of the County Committee would be a decisive blow at the Governor at the outset of his campaign.

There were two members of the committee with whom Kelley's influence was potent—overmastering, in fact. The struggle between the Pardee and anti-Pardee factions became so sharply drawn that Kelley's two friends held the balance of power. Kelley's natural affiliations were with the anti-Pardee wing, and for a time it looked as if he would stand with the side with which he had lined up in the past.

Kelley himself remained non-committal while the game for control was being played, but at the last moment threw his strength to the Pardee wing, and this paved the way for Pardee to go to Sacramento with a solid delegation at his back.

His action was a body blow to the anti-Pardee faction, who counted victory as certain up to within six hours of the meeting of the committee.

This action on the part of Kelley brought him into close alliance with County Clerk John P. Cook, J. Cal Ewing and other staunch friends of Governor Pardee's, and they are all vigorously seconding his efforts to save the scalp of his genial Democratic father-in-law.

The insiders give this bit of Alameda political history as a reason for believing that the Governor's friendship for Kelley will outweigh his resentment against Matthews.

## ISSUE.

"We shall show that the relations between this respondent and its employees had been for many years peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers; that the effect of the organization of its employees in that association has been to create a spirit of discontent and hostility on the part of the employees, the discipline which is essential to the safe and profitable conduct of the business here is very greatly impaired; that systematic efforts have been made to force all of its employees into the organization; that the management of the business might be put absolutely under its control, and that in many instances, to further the designs of the organization, the efficiency and productive capacity of the men has been voluntarily diminished."

## TAKING EVIDENCE.

In concluding the statements, he said the Miners' Union has no control over its members; that no blacklist was ever prepared or recognized by the company, and that the evidence presented by the Delaware and Hudson Company will tend to evidence its sincere desire to establish and maintain amicable and friendly relations with its employees.

Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Torrey called to the witness stand Charles C. Rose of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company. Under the examination of Mr. Torrey the witness said that prior to the 1900 strike the relations between the company and the men were cordial.

# RECEPTION AT HOME OF PROF. POND

The teachers of the Oakland High School gave a pleasant reception last night at the home of Professor Pond in honor of Miss Wertz, head of the mathematical department, and Miss Packard, head of the English department, who are on leave of absence. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

# EIGHTH STREET CAR HAD RIGHT OF WAY

In regard to the collision at the corner of Eighth and Broadway yesterday morning an error was made in stating that the Broadway car had the right of way. The article should have stated that the Eighth-street car had the right of way.

## "ONE DIGNITY DELAYS FOR ALL."

One dignity delays for all. One mitered afternoon. None can avoid this purple. None can evade this crown.

Coach it inures, and footmen, Chamber and state and throng; Bells, also, in the village, And we ride grand along.

What dignified attendants, What service when we pause! How loyally at parting Their handkerchiefs they raise!

How pomp surpassing ermine, When simple you are seen! Present our meek escort, And claim the rank to die.

—Emily Dickinson.

# ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR THE GRAND BALL.

**Prominent People From All Over the State Will Attend the Function at the State Capitol.**

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—The arrangements for the inaugural ball at the State Capitol next Monday night have practically been completed, and it promises to be the grandest State affair ever given at Sacramento.

Thousands of electric lights will light up the Capitol and the beautiful trees and grounds surrounding the building.

Each of the two legislative houses has voted \$500 to light the Capitol dome, etc. But the expenses will exceed this contribution by thousands of dollars, as the wives of the representatives have determined to make the affair the greatest social success the city has ever seen, and to that end are drawing on their husbands for the funds.

Mayor Clark and the other committee-men have had a great deal of experience in the arranging of social affairs of state and in directing the inaugural festivities, they know just what to do.

The decorations of the interior of the Capitol will be extremely novel and will be in charge of Charles W. Morton, president of the Window Dressers' Association of America. Mr. Morton has the reputation of being the most artistic decorator in the United States, and no doubt the chambers will never have a prettier dress than next Monday night.

The entrance to the Capitol will be enclosed on every side, so that should the weather be stormy, no costumes will be endangered by the elements.

The supper arrangements will be such that all who may wish to attend can be seated and the rush and crowd of the

previous years will thus be avoided.

Champagne will not be served, but in its place will be the punch bowls.

The grand march will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock, and the principal figures in it will be Governor Pardee, his wife, their four daughters, Miss Pennington, Mrs. Pardee's sister, the Governor's staff, radiant in their uniforms, and many prominent society people from Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton and other cities.

The order of dances will be the same in one chamber as in the other and each will commence at the same time.

The musicians will remain until 4 o'clock in the morning, so that the dancers can enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Besides the floor directors in the Senate chamber, H. E. Yardley and F. W. Kiesel, there will be the following floor managers:

Frank Lane of Stockton, Varney W. Gaskill of Stockton, ex-Assemblyman Joseph Kelley of Oakland, E. J. Ensign of San Francisco, L. S. Upson, E. M. Sheehan, S. Luke Howe and Dr. G. W. Duffley. In the Assembly chamber William H. Devlin of Sacramento and Charles H. Spear of Oakland will be the floor directors, and Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, J. O. Hayes of San Jose, J. Cal Ewing of Oakland, Frank D. Marston of San Francisco, W. W. Douglas, Dr. S. E. Simmons, W. C. Hendricks, Dr. F. H. Kestler, Lieutenant Cyrus L. Miller of the United States Navy and V. L. Hatfield will act as the floor managers.

Apparently inspired statement, denies that Ambassador von Holleben's retirement from Washington is connected with President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute or to the alleged ill-feeling in the United States toward Germany.

"In spite of the unfriendly comments in the American press," the Gazette says, "the attitude of the United States and the President toward Germany has always continued very correct, in fact, friendly."

The statement also says that Dr. von Holleben's leave of absence is "not connected with the Pauncefote affair."

# WILL CALL ON THE EMPEROR.

**BARON STERNBERG WILL SOON COME TO THE UNITED STATES.**

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the newly appointed charge d'affaires of Germany at Washington, conferred with Chancellor von Buelow for two hours today.

He was in conference with the Chancellor for an hour yesterday evening.

The Baron will be received in audience by the Emperor Tuesday or Wednesday. He has engaged transportation on the Hamburg-American line steamer Augusta Victoria, which is to sail from Hamburg January 20 for New York.

The Cologne Gazette today, in an ap-

# NO STRIKE AT FACTORY

George Roeth, manager of the Eagle Box Factory, says that there was no strike at his institution. A few of the small boys walked out because of a quarrel among themselves.

The union men at the factory are well satisfied.

Mr. Roeth is one of Oakland's progressive citizens and has brought much business to this city. He is conducting a large business and pays the best wages.

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**KELLER'S HALF-PRICE SALE**  
 NEW LOTS ADDED EVERY DAY TO KEEP THE INTEREST UP TO THE TOP NOTCH  
 This is the only place to buy furnishings now  
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**Do You Want**



# HAVOC CAUSED BY HEAVY EXPLOSION.

ONE MAN IS KILLED AND HALF A DOZEN ARE INJURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—One man was killed, half a dozen injured and the women's wing of the house of correction partially wrecked by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the new filtration plant at Holsburg, a suburb of this city.

The dead man was Robert J. Holsburg. The women's wing of the house of correction adjoined the shaft house. The women were at breakfast when the explosion occurred, and when the building began to shake, there was a wild rush to get out, resulting in a panic. The women were gotten out in safety and quickly escorted to another part of the building.

Eight hundred panes of glass in the north wing of the house were broken, and the force of the explosion was felt for many miles.

The injured were taken to a hospital, after having their wounds dressed at the house of correction infirmary.

# STOLE A LARGE SUM OF MONEY

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Edward D. Dunning, of Brookline of the firm of Dunning & Co., bankers, of this city, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with the larceny of some \$23,000 from Francis A. Brooks of this city.

It is claimed that while the sum named in the indictment is only \$23,000, the funds of Mr. Brooks' estate are involved to the extent of more than \$100,000. The accused man is very prominent in Boston business circles and is regarded as being very wealthy. News of the arrest caused a sensation in the financial district. After a hearing he was held for trial in \$20,000 bonds.

# CHAMBERLIN IN AFRICA

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tour of South Africa is beginning to attract greater attention.

Both at Pretoria and Johannesburg he received great ovations, an interesting feature of which was the intermingling of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack as a compliment to Mrs. Chamberlain.

The secretary's outspoken replies to the Boers' suggestions, however, are creating a certain feeling of uneasiness among the government supporters here, who publicly and privately express doubt whether any good will come of the trip.

Briefly, Mr. Chamberlain so far has not only declared practically that no further concessions can be made by Great Britain, but he has also upbraided the Boers for their lack of appreciation of what Great Britain has already done.

To use the expression of a paper, which has always been his warm supporter, Mr. Chamberlain has allowed himself to be drawn early in the game.

# YOUNG MAN TAKES HIS LIFE

From the tone of the note left by George Sinclair, it is evident that despondency was the reason for his suicide, at his home at Mission San Jose, yesterday. He shot himself with a rifle.

Sinclair left a note which reads as follows:

To whom it May Concern: Fate is fate. I see my finish. I owe the world no apology for my existence. I ask no sympathy. Days following my footsteps.

GEORGE SINCLAIR.

He was a native of California and just coming of age.

The coroner held an investigation this afternoon.

# BANK CLERK DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Burton M. Prince, the Santa Rosa bank clerk, who shot himself in this city on Thursday afternoon, died today. He made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that his wound was accidentally received. It was reported that he had attempted suicide.

# COAL FAMINE IS KEENLY FELT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The official temperature at 7 o'clock this morning was two degrees above zero. The indications are for rising temperature and snow. The coal famine in this city is being keenly felt.

# SHORTAGE IN COAL CAUSES SHUT DOWN

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The plant of the Peoria Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal to continue in operation, and 300 employees are thrown temporarily out of employment.

# NEGRO IS SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

DREW, Miss., Jan. 10.—John Holmes, a negro, was taken off a train two miles south of here last night by a mob of masked men and shot to death. He is charged with attempting an assault upon a white girl.

# HE IS WANTED FOR MURDER.

MAN SUSPECTED OF MURDER IS FOUND IN A COLORADO PENITENTIARY.

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 10.—James Young, wanted in Ogden for complicity in the murder of Gee Jam, a Chinese gardener, has been found in the penitentiary here and will be returned to Ogden for trial.

In the prison records he is known as James Armstrong.

He was arrested at Florence for participation in a burglary and was sentenced to the penitentiary, with Perry Russell, for ten years.

Sheriff Simons suspected that Armstrong was either an escaped convict or a murderer and he mailed a photograph, which led to his identification, to the Utah authorities.

Armstrong assaulted Sheriff Simons when confined in the county jail, and was implicated in an attempted wholesale escape of prisoners soon after his commitment.

# WANT MONEY FROM CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The negotiations between the powers regarding the method of paying the Chinese indemnity are proceeding.

Washington's acceptance of the Chinese proposal to pay in silver does not meet with the cordial approval of Europe.

A Foreign Office official said to a representative of the Associated Press today:

"America and England have both been peculiarly generous to China, but this last step meets with considerable opposition in various quarters. We are willing to do everything in our power but the situation is very complicated. The Chinese say that if they have to pay it in gold it will mean their country's ruin."

"On the other hand, if the payment of silver at the present value of the metal, the indemnity which was made as low as it consistently could be made, would be enormously reduced. Possibly we may be able to reach some compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the United States, but to the other powers who do not seem to be so generously inclined, by the extension of the time for the payments and other arrangements by which all the credit nations may be satisfied and serious consequences to China averted."

# BODY IS FOUND IN A BATHTUB

POMONA, Cal., Jan. 10.—The dead body of David Anderson was today found lying in the bathtub of his apartments in the Hotel Palomares.

The immediate cause of his death was evidently drowning, as his opinion that Anderson had become unconscious from a burst blood vessel in the brain while bathing and had drowned before he recovered sufficiently to call for help. The dead man was employed as bookkeeper with the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Lumber Company at this place. He was unmarried.

# TODAY'S RACES

EMERYVILLE, Jan. 10.—The races at Emeryville resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.

Gladye Bell, 8 to 1, won; Del Vista, 20 to 1, second; Kitty Kelly, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:14 1/4.

SECOND RACE.

Ruby Ring, 2 to 5, won; Annie Marie, 8 to 1, second; Selected, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 3/4.

THIRD RACE.

Mercurio, 6 to 1, won; Bard Burns, 7 to 2, second; Ada N., 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 3/4.

# CONTEST HAS BEEN COMPROMISED

A stipulation was filed this morning whereby it was agreed that the application of William E. Dowling for letters of administration on the estate of his late father, Richard Dowling, the capitalist, would be dismissed.

Application were filed by both the son and the widow, Ellen Dowling, and it was thought that there would be a contest. Attorney Dudley Kinard of the law firm of Nye & Russell, who represent the widow, stated today, however, that a misapprehension caused the filing of the two applications, and that the attorneys for the son were willing to withdraw his application.

# GOV. ODELL WILL SUPPORT PLATT

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Governor Odell stated that he will support, unequivocally and unreservedly, T. O. Platt's campaign for re-election to the United States Senate.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 10.—Lloyd Childs, son of Professor Childs of this city, who has been appointed one of the gatekeepers for the Assembly, refuses to accept it. He says he does not desire to assist in waiving the public funds.

# WOMEN ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.

THEY HOLD UP A MAN AND ONE OF THE FEMALE FOOTPADS SHOT HIM.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—Three women attempted to rob W. C. Thompson, a waiter, at the corner of Nineteenth and Lawrence streets, at 3 o'clock this morning, and when he resisted them one of the women shot him, the bullet passing through the cheek.

The women were captured and gave their names as May Kelly, Della Howard and May Summers. The police are looking up their records.

# BEET SUGAR MEN IN WASHINGTON

THEY HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO DISCUSS CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For three days representatives of the beet sugar industry of Michigan have been in conference in this city, not only among themselves and other beet sugar producers from other States, but also with the Michigan delegation in Congress.

Senator Burrows, who last spring opposed the Cuban legislation then pending, was prominent in the conference.

Today Senator Burrows had a long interview with President Roosevelt, during which, it is understood, he indicated to him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty pending in the Senate was not satisfactory to the beet sugar interests of his State, and that it was likely to encounter serious opposition unless it could be so amended as to provide that the concessions made to Cuba as to tariff rates should remain in force five years.

After mature consideration of the treaty the Michigan sugar-producers had come to the conclusion that the treaty was open to objection in that it did not insure stability of tariff rates for any clearly specified period.

What the producers chiefly desire is stability of rates which would enable them to put additional capital into their industry and develop it further with some assurance of success.

The strong intimation is that unless an amendment can be made to the pending treaty fixing the rates between this country and Cuba for five years, the Michigan Congressional delegation will feel constrained to oppose ratification of the treaty.

In this opposition, it is said, the Michigan Congressmen will be joined by others representing sugar producing States.

So far as is known, the President has not indicated what his attitude might be in regard to the proposition to amend the pending treaty.

# MRS. HOGAN'S TEA.

One of the prettiest teas of the season was that given by Mrs. Thomas Hogan on last Wednesday afternoon, at her artistic home, 948 Oak street.

Mrs. Hogan was assisted in receiving by Mrs. O. C. Kirk and Mrs. Hugh Hogan.

The decoration of the house elicited much admiration and was under the supervision of Mrs. M. K. Keller. The parlor was daintily white marguerites and peonies, while the hall was done in bamboo. The dining-room and sitting-room were alike in a combination of smilax and Christmas berries. The library was a profusion of hollyherry. Miss Ella Hogan received the cards.

A unique feature of the tea was an inscription over the library door, which read: "Enter ye, who desire to gossip, and on entering the cozy apartment were greeted by a reading of the following, cleverly executed by Mrs. W. J. Barrett.

The dining-room was charmingly presided over by Mrs. Nora Ryle, who personally supervised the serving of the dainty refreshments. She was assisted by Miss Mary Gaudin.

Those present were: Mrs. A. Bartlett, Miss A. Breslin, Mrs. J. J. Burnett, Mrs. N. A. Ball, Mrs. J. F. Baumgartner, Mrs. J. Berlin, Mrs. J. F. Bittler, Mrs. Ida Berlin, Mrs. W. J. Bentley, Mrs. J. C. Cox, Mrs. W. Chouppes, Miss Mary Carr, Miss Nellie Connors, Mrs. G. P. Clark, Miss Margaret Connors, Mrs. W. B. Compton, Mrs. E. M. Corcoran, Mrs. Cadogan, Miss Cadogan, Mrs. H. Coleman, Mrs. E. D. Courtney, Mrs. E. G. Dargie, Mrs. M. Doudy, Mrs. S. Dowd, Mrs. J. J. Eagan, Miss Maria Flynn, Mrs. R. P. Filton, Mrs. D. Ferguson, Mrs. J. J. Fogarty, Mrs. J. J. Fenehan, Mrs. F. Fleberling, Mrs. A. J. Gilbert, Miss Eunice Gallagher, Miss Anna Hagan, Mrs. Hennings, Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Mrs. J. A. Haulahan, Mrs. C. J. Harrington, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. B. Harrett, Mrs. M. J. Hanley, Mrs. G. D. Hallahan, Mrs. O. D. Hamlin, Mrs. W. Hamlin, Mrs. Jennie Jordan, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. J. Keller, Mrs. C. D. Keller, Miss Mary Neen, Mrs. J. Noylan, Misses Neylan, Miss Josie Nesbitt, Mrs. Ella Nelson, Mrs. W. J. Neary, Mrs. M. S. Phelps, Misses Russell, Mrs. M. S. Phelps, Mrs. P. Prindle, Mrs. A. R. Richards, Miss Regina Rielly, Mrs. A. H. Schluter, Mrs. Lee Slickles, Mrs. J. A. Smille, Mrs. J. Stanley, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Miss Emma Kane, Miss Carrie Kane, Mrs. Robert Kane, Mrs. E. Kelley, Mrs. J. Kelley, Mrs. J. P. Kennedy, Mrs. J. F. Kelley, Mrs. J. Kergan, Mrs. Lamontagne, Miss Mary Lambert, Mrs. J. W. Legault, Mrs. J. D. Lynch, Mrs. J. T. Moran, Mrs. M. C. Moran, Mrs. J. L. Milton, Miss Helen, Mrs. J. E. Monahan, Miss McLaughlin, Mrs. J. J. McCarthy, Mrs. J. L. McCarthy, Mrs. J. C. McAvoy, Mrs. W. J. Madden, Mrs. S. Meyer, Miss Mary Moffitt, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Jas. Martin, Miss Marie McElroy, Mrs. Catherine Maher, Mrs. Mason of Berkeley, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. R. E. Sullivan, Mrs. Schat, Miss Bohat, Mrs. H. P. Travers, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. A. D. Thomson, Miss Wohlfray, Mrs. E. Wohlfray, Mrs. C. W. Wrightman, Mrs. C. G. Yates, Miss Agnes Ryan, of Sacramento, Mrs. Maglinis, Mrs. R. F. O'Neill, Mrs. Harry Osgood.

# CUT HIS FOOT.

August Olsen, who lives at 766 Seventh street, while chopping wood at his home this morning, accidentally cut his foot with an ax. Five stitches were taken in the laceration at the Receiving Hospital.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The mercury reached a point as low as 3 above zero at some of the hill-tops this morning, the coldest of the year.

# HE READ WILCOX AND WENT INSANE.

HAYWARDS MAN IS SENT TO THE STATE ASYLUM AT UKIAH.

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone."

Ferdinand H. Ketelsen of Haywards is another unfortunate who has succumbed to the influence of bad whiskey and the jingle of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Ketelsen was this morning committed to the Ukiah Insane Asylum by Judge Ogden, upon the recommendation of Drs. Fern and Furrell.

There is no doubt that he is insane, but there is a question as to the cause of his insanity. During his examination he repeatedly quoted the verses of Mrs. Wilcox and punctuated them with bits of philosophy that might have been credited to Buddha or Confucius. "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone."

Quoted Ketelsen when Judge Ogden was questioning him.

"Let's all laugh together," he concluded, "and let the sky do the weeping."

Ketelsen was stricken with an incurable disease about ten years ago, and his malady drove him to drink. He hardly drew a sober breath for three years, and his mind gave away. Seven years ago he was adjudged insane and was sent to Ukiah, but six months later he was discharged as cured. Then he added the Wilcox verses to his other vices and again his mind became unbalanced. Several days ago he went from San Mateo, where he has been working as a cabin-maker, to his mother's home at Haywards, and last night he threatened to kill the members of the household. Constable John Pann was notified and he took the unfortunate young man to the local Receiving Hospital to be examined by the Lunacy Commission.

Ketelsen believes in the reincarnation of the soul and the superiority of the mind over matter.

"If you want to die, you'd better die," he said to Judge Ogden, "and you can be what you please in the next life. If a fellow wants to be a mule, it's a ten to one shot that he will be a mule. If you want to be a monkey, be a monkey. Don't do things by halves. Be decent, always treating man and animal kindly."

Then Ketelsen turned to the physician, "M. D.," he said with a sneer, "that means medical disturber."

When he was told that he would be sent to an asylum, Ketelsen declared that the dead would rise against his persecutors.

# WORK CLARK'S ROAD.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Jan. 10.—It is authoritatively stated that the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road, which is Senator W. A. Clark's property, will immediately begin work on extensive improvements at the terminus of the road here.

The present wharves of the company at Terminal Island will be extended six hundred feet to the south, involving an expenditure of about \$30,000, and it is rumored that the company has plans for the erection of a large freight and passenger depot at East San Pedro and a bath house and hotel at Terminal Island, the whole to cost approximately \$100,000.

No definite plans have been announced, and probably will not be until the next visit of Senator Clark to this city.

# SPECIAL JURY

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The prompt action of Judge Simeon Charles Dineen on information furnished him by the special committee appointed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association resulted in the convening this morning of a special grand jury to inquire into the causes for the high prices demanded by Chicago dealers.

Twenty deputy sheriffs worked almost the entire night to secure service of summons upon seventy-five veniremen and of subpoenas for the appearance of prominent coal dealers who are believed to be in a coal combination in defiance of the law.

When court was called this morning a majority of the talesmen were on hand and the work of empanelling a jury at once proceeded.

The formal order for the special grand jury was issued by Judge Willard McEwen late yesterday upon a petition by the States Attorney, declaring his belief that there exists among certain coal operators, owners and dealers a combination "injurious to the public trade" and that in consequence "great distress and suffering prevail among the poor in the community." Judge McEwen immediately suspended court proceedings while he issued the order for a special venire convening the grand jury.

The order was taken at once to the jury commissioners and seventy-five names were handed Sheriff Barrett for immediate service.

Attorney-General Hamilton, who was next in the line of consultation with Mr. Dineen several times yesterday, arrived in Chicago today and will take an active part in the prosecution. It is also expected that the Retail Dealers' Association, the Building Managers' Association and the committee of the City Council will assist in the proceedings.

# PRES. ROOSEVELT WILL BE PRESENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt has indicated to Senator Mitchell of Oregon his intention of being present at the inaugural ceremonies incident to the opening of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition to be held in Portland in 1906.

# PREPARING TRUST BILL

COMMITTEE HOLDS A MEETING, BUT DOES NOT TAKE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee, which has been engaged since early in the session in the consideration of all pending anti-trust bills and the preparation of a bill to be reported to the full committee, held session today but took no final action.

The subcommittee had before it the draft of a bill which it had practically agreed upon, but inasmuch as the two bills drawn by the Attorney-General had come before the subcommittee, and as it was stated that they were intended as suggestions to the committee, action on the question of the adoption of a bill was deferred until they can be considered and comparisons made with the conclusions reached by the subcommittee.

It was announced after the subcommittee had adjourned today that a report would not be made to the full committee on Judiciary until next Friday.

# J. B. WRIGHT FOR CHAIRMAN.

BANK COMMISSIONERS HOLD A MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Bank Commissioners Wright and Keane came down from Sacramento today to meet Bank Commissioner Barkham of Los Angeles.

The last named two were only recently appointed by Governor Gage. Colonel Wright began his four-year term as a member of the board last March. The other two gentlemen succeeded Messrs. Barrett and Murphy.

The board organized by the election of Colonel J. B. Wright as chairman.

Charles H. Dunsmore, who has been secretary of the board for the past four years and who for the four years previously was a commissioner, was re-appointed secretary.

# WOMAN WEARY OF LIFE.

SHE APPEARED TO BE ALONE, WITHOUT MONEY OR FRIENDS.

What appears to be a case of suicide on account of despondency because of age and lack of money occurred at the Prescott House, 473 Sixth street, some time between 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 11:30 today. The suicide was Mrs. Amanda M. Carr or Peterson, both names having been used by her.

She was discovered by the landlord, Charles Schoening, this morning lying face down on the bed. She was last seen about 3 o'clock yesterday, when she went to the door of Mrs. Schoening's room and inquired if any mail had arrived for her. When informed that none had come, she remarked that it was a pleasant day and stated that she had been waiting five days last Monday but that none of them had been answered. She then returned to her room.

Mrs. Carr arrived at the Prescott House on New Year's day and paid for her room for one week. Subsequently that time she gave the landlord 50 cents more, saying at the time, that was all she had but that she expected some from her son in a day or so. She did not give his name or address. She also stated that she had secured a position at the Eureka Hotel at \$18 per month through an employment agency. This is all that has been known of her except that at one time she stated she was from Stockton.

She is about 50 years of age.

At the employment bureau it was learned that she was engaged to go to work at the Eureka Hotel and they supposed she had done so.

Nothing has been discovered as yet that will give a clue as to the immediate cause of her death, but it is thought an investigation will reveal the body has been removed to the Morgue.

# OLD MAN SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

W. R. Rogers, aged 70 years, was adjudged insane by Drs. Medora and Tidale to San Francisco, and you can secure your choice of lots in the Butters' Tract for a few days only on such easy terms as \$50 and \$100 per month. The homestead has no excuse now for being without a home of his own in a most promising locality and lovely neighborhood. The Butters' Tract is also within 3 minutes' walk of the Southern Pacific, Berkeley local to San Francisco, and on the San Pablo electric car line. Beautiful cottages are being built on the tract, and the street work is in progress. About 50 lots left. First come, first served. Take your pick before prices are advanced.

J. B. STEWART & CO., 1008 BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

# ARRIVED TOO LATE.

On account of a misplaced order in the factory, we will sell 500 handsome pieces of photo jewelry at 80 cents on the dollar. This fine assortment comprises 130 different styles of lockets, medallions, charms, etc., to select from. Our misfortune is your gain. This is your chance to remember a friend. Call early to get good assortment. Modern View and Portrait Co., 368 12th st., bet. Franklin and Webster.

APPOINTED A DEPUTY.

Sheriff J. N. Bishop has appointed Thomas O'Donnell a deputy.

# DR. J. M. DUNN TRIED TO KILL THE YOUNG KING.

HE IS STRICKEN WITH PNEUMONIA AND PHYSICIANS ARE ALARMED.

Dr. John M. Dunn, the well-known and popular dentist, is lying in a precarious condition at his home in this city.

He was stricken with pneumonia while in San Francisco and last evening was removed in a carriage to his home.

It was thought that he would die during the night, but towards morning he rallied considerably and is better today.

He is being attended by Dr. J. P. Dunn and Dr. Frank L. Adams.

# APPOINTED APPRAISERS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, in the Matter of C. J. Robinson, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1903, the said C. J. Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at 805 Broadway, in the City of Oakland, State of California, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Oakland, Cal., January 10, 1903.

ARTHUR P. HOLLAND, 805 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., Attorney for Petitioner.

W. RIGBY, attorney for Creditor.

Probate Notice.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of William S. Pelouze, Deceased.

Notice of Time Set for Proving Will, Etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the Will of William S. Pelouze, deceased, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration, dated January 10, 1903, thereon has been filed in this court, and that Friday, the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of Department No. 1 of said court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, January 10, 1903.

JOHN P. COOK, Clerk.

GEORGE EDGAR JACKSON, No. 921 Broadway street, attorney for Petitioner.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of the following buildings, to be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, Friday, Jan. 12, 1903, and then be opened, for the construction of one Hospital; also for plumbing, heating and electric wiring. One Field Officer's Quarters, Double Leutenants' Quarters, One Single Artillery Barrack; One Guard House; One Hospital; also for plumbing and wiring. Double Leutenants' Quarters, One Single House; One Hospital Steward's Quarters; One Double Non-Commissioned Staff Quarters. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids in whole or in part. Full instructions to bidders will be furnished on application to this office, or at the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, at Fort Mason, San Francisco, or at the Chief Quartermaster, at Fort Ord, California, or at the Chief Quartermaster, at Fort Ord, California, or at the Chief Quartermaster, at Fort Ord, California.

E. J. STEWART & CO., 1008 BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

\$1500—New modern home; 6 rooms and bath; street work all done; near good school and San Pablo electric car line; property is advancing in this locality.

\$2500—Biggest snap in Oakland for investment or for a home; lot 100x100 feet; street work all done; fine side walks; good cottage of 6 rooms and bath; modern improvements; this offer is open for a short time only; terms may be arranged to suit purchaser.

\$2600—Nice cottage, 6 rooms and bath; near Telegraph avenue; close in; street work all done; cement walk to rear of lot; a pick up; see quick; easy terms.

\$3000—Fine new home of 7 rooms; thoroughly modern; block from car line; walking distance of local; one of Oakland's prettiest locations; terms to suit purchaser.

\$1500—GREAT BARGAIN—Desirable corner; right in town; splendid for flats; house of 7 rooms on the property; first-class investment; must be sold.

\$5000—Large sunny, modern house; 11 rooms, partly furnished; lot 75x125 feet; only ten short blocks to the City Hall; five minutes' to San Francisco local; don't miss seeing this.

Help Wanted—Female.

A good girl for general housework. Good wages. Send family. Apply Mrs. G. M. 2110 Hearst avenue, Berkeley.

GIRL for cooking; housework wanted; Wages \$25. 578 Merrimac, between Telegraph and Grove.

CAN anyone help me a little. I am sick and in trouble. Box H. TRIBUNE office.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second hand furniture in any quantity. Will pay highest cash price. Address Box 230. TRIBUNE office.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED from Piedmont Heights, dark Jersey cow—return or address 268 Orchard.

Education and Musical.

G. BOYDEN LYNN, teacher of Piano and Violin. Orchestra or music furnished for dances and all social occasions. 265 Grove. Phone Brush 152.

To Let—House Unfurnished.

\$700—Small cottage, 1124 East Fourth street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues.

MODERN house—Suitable for private boarding house; 17 rooms; elegant grounds; choice neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk from Fourteenth and Broadway. Will rent or sell. Apply H. M. Cameron, 1068 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Male.

HONEST, reliable sober man wants work by day or month; reasonable pay. Give references. Address C. W. B., 116 Tenth.

SUNNY suite, board; Central, 670 Eleventh street.

To Let—Rooms Furnished.

TO LET—Four room furnished flat, bath and porch \$15, or 3 rooms, \$12; adults; key 234 Seventh street.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ENTIRE household of 8 rooms, of elegant furniture, etc., removed to our salesroom for private sale this week. Call early Oakland Auctioneer Company, 408 Eighth street, near Franklin. Phone Cedar, 621.

LARGE refrigerator for hotel or restaurant; fine kitchen range, gas range, chaffinon, solid oak bed-room set, hair mattresses, hot racks; fine sideboards and special resolution. Oakland Auctioneer Company, 408 Eighth street, near Franklin. Phone Cedar, 621.

Free lecture at 521 Jones street tomorrow at 7:45 p. m. by May E. Stevenson. Subject, "The Garden of Innocence."

# ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING

ALFONSO PROVES A FAILURE.

PARIS, JAN. 10.—A REPORT FROM MADRID THAT AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO ASSASSINATE KING ALFONSO HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

THE DISPATCHES FROM MADRID ON THE SUBJECT HAVE BEEN MUTILATED.

# MEAT MARKET AUCTION SALE.

We will sell at public auction the entire stock of the meat market recently occupied by M. G. Stony. Sale at 1525 Park street, Alameda, Tuesday, January 13th, at 1 p. m. sharp. Comprising in part, one Half scale, one National cash register, scales, three scales, three blocks, marble counter, two horses, harness, wagon, grain, hay, etc. All must and will be sold.

J. M. MCNEIRO & CO., Auctioneer, 1501 Park St. Alameda. Telephone Grand 176.

# ESTATES APPRAISED.

The estate of the late Sarah A. Hill has been appraised at \$665.

The estate of the late Ellen Childs has been appraised at \$2,582.12.

# MARRIED.

KRENZ-MAYER—In this city, January 8, 1903, by M. G. Stony, John Leo Krenz and Bertha Louise Mayer. HURLEY-MERRILL—In this city, January 8th, by Rev. E. R. Dille, Bennett Hurley and Georgiana Merrill, both of Oakland, Cal.

# DIED.

WITT—In this city, January 9, 1903, John Henry Witt, beloved father of Mrs. W. A. Moore of this city and Henry and Caesar Witt of New York City, a native of Germany, aged 81 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday, January 12, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the residence of James Taylor, 1211 Clay street.

STUMER—In San Francisco, January 8, 1903, Emma J., beloved wife of John Stumer, mother of Mrs. F. J. Hoffman and sister of Alexander and J. Milton Burnhart, a native of Ohio, aged 63 years, 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday afternoon, January 12, 1903, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 282 Nineteenth street.

Interment private.

TOY—In this city, January 9, 1903, Edith May, beloved daughter of Edward and Annie E. Boyd, a native of Oakland, aged 29 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Sunday afternoon, January 12, 1903, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 282 Nineteenth street.

Interment private.

BAILEY—In this city, January 9, 1903, Sherman A., husband of Mary A. Bailey, a native of Vermont, aged 87 years, 11 months and 11 days.

MARLEY—In this city, January 9, 1903, to the wife of Earl V. Marley, a son, at 522 San Pablo avenue of Woodland, Cal.

# Too Late for Classification

Help Wanted—Female.

A good girl for general housework. Good wages. Send family. Apply Mrs. G. M. 2110 Hearst avenue, Berkeley.

GIRL for cooking; housework wanted; Wages \$25. 578 Merrimac, between Telegraph and Grove.

CAN anyone help me a little. I am sick and in trouble. Box H. TRIBUNE office.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second hand furniture in any quantity. Will pay highest cash price. Address Box 230. TRIBUNE office.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED from Piedmont Heights, dark Jersey cow—return or address 268 Orchard.

Education and Musical.

G. BOYDEN LYNN, teacher of Piano and Violin. Orchestra or music furnished for dances and all social occasions. 265 Grove. Phone Brush 152.

To Let—House Unfurnished.

\$700—Small cottage, 1124 East Fourth street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues.

MODERN house—Suitable for private boarding house; 17 rooms; elegant grounds; choice neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk from Fourteenth and Broadway. Will rent or sell. Apply H. M. Cameron, 1068 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Male.

HONEST, reliable sober man wants work by day or month; reasonable pay. Give references. Address C. W. B., 116 Tenth.

SUNNY suite, board; Central, 670 Eleventh street.

To Let—Rooms Furnished.

TO LET—Four room furnished flat, bath and porch \$15, or 3 rooms, \$12; adults; key 234 Seventh street.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ENTIRE household of 8 rooms, of elegant furniture, etc., removed to our salesroom for private sale this week. Call early Oakland Auctioneer Company, 408 Eighth street, near Franklin. Phone Cedar, 621.

LARGE refrigerator for hotel or restaurant; fine kitchen range, gas range, chaffinon, solid oak bed-room set, hair mattresses, hot racks; fine sideboards and special resolution. Oakland Auctioneer Company, 408 Eighth street, near Franklin. Phone Cedar, 621.

Free lecture at 521 Jones street tomorrow at 7:45 p. m. by May E. Stevenson. Subject, "The Garden of Innocence."



# MEDDLER GOSSIPS ABOUT THE PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

## SOCIETY AT THE COWLES CONCERT.

Mrs. Roberts of 566 Tenth street sends me the following:

Society was well represented at the Cowles concert last evening, and the proceeds must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The quartet was received with the usual enthusiasm that Oakland audiences give to excellent talent.

The press comments on Eugene Cowles' voice reminds me of a story once told of two little girls, who were vying with each other in the respective virtues of their parents. One had breathlessly finished the enumeration, when the other exclaimed, "Well, mine's all that and more, too." Eugene Cowles attested that and more, too. Eugene Cowles' voice, but in a small room like the Unitarian Church, much of the beauty of tone was engulfed by the strength of it. In some numbers, the words were swallowed up in sound. He was heard at a great disadvantage for effect. It was like listening to the deafening sound of a locomotive confined in the sheds. However, barring out an unpleasant hissing sound in the ending of some consonants, his numbers were thoroughly enjoyed. The numbers that called for vigor and declamatory passages were more satisfying than those of tender sentiment. Especially the "Anvil Song" from the opera, which he sang with splendid power.

The violin selections gave intense pleasure, and were played with concentrated, romantic passion. None but an artist could emulate the far-reaching brilliancy of timbre that convinced the ear, and captivated the soul.

The scale work and chromatic runs were played with that smoothness and delicacy of touch and exquisite coloring, that won from the audience a most liberal applause. Miss Farrington shows promise of a brilliant future in that she possesses that power of drawing from the audience a reflection of the emotions which her interpretation would suggest.

It has not been my lot to listen to playing so full of style and tone-pictures.

Miss Blamere has a high soprano voice of much beauty and flexibility, dotted occasionally with notes that savor of contralto quality. Her selections were of a flowery order, given with an ease and freedom that delighted.

Mr. Walter Pyck's piano solos gave evidence of no mean degree of cultivation and were thoroughly enjoyed. However, in the accompaniment to Mr. Cowles' songs, it was not as subservient as might be, considering the volume of voice that more than filled the room besides.

But with all the inefficiencies of acoustic property, enough enjoyment was laid up to enrich us until the next time they may appear.

## MRS. CHARLES WEBB HOWARD ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Charles Webb Howard entertained informally at dinner last Sunday evening a few friends to meet Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Peixotto. Among those present were: Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Peixotto, Mr. and Mrs. R. and Mrs. Richard Lyman, Miss Laura Prather, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck and Mr. Metcalf. Mrs. Peixotto has been much entertained the past week.

## MR. AND MRS. DEERING ARE ENTERTAINED.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prentiss Deering are being extensively entertained. On New Year's day they were quite the center of attraction at an informal tea given by the Norman MacLaren's and the Ashes, at their remodelled home in Sacramento street. Among Mrs. MacLaren's other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker, the latter in one of her beautiful Paris gowns (she has just returned from abroad) of black velvet and pale blue. Mrs. Crocker is a very handsome woman. She brought many beautiful things from abroad to her niece, Miss Elsie Sperry, who looks as much like her as an own daughter could.

Later in the season, Mr. and Mrs. Deering will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa, Judge and Mrs. Myrick and Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Stanford of Warm Springs. Miss Florence Ives, sister of Mrs. Henry Crocker, will give a theater party in their honor.

## JACK WILSON ENTERTAINS

Friday night, the second of January, was a very fashionable night at the Columbia—the usual Thursday night audience being present. Jack Wilson had a theater party, which occupied the lower boxes and included among others, Ned Greenway, Bank Somers,

and the genial Billy Hopkins. Jack Wilson entertains a great deal and is a most generous host. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker and the Prince and Princess Poniatowski occupied a box and were later at Zinkand's. Mrs. Crocker in white lace with a white hat and the Princess all in black.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bresse (Mrs. Bresse, formerly Miss Nelson), occupied a loge. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deering entertained Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Nicherd and Miss Skelton in a loge and afterward had a supper party at Zinkand's. Mrs. Deering wore pale blue with a white hat.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dohmann and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Denicke occupied another loge, and Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Macmonagle and Miss Flood were in another.

In the house were Mrs. Frank Carolan of Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. Curlett, the Will Thomases, Mrs. A. Chesebrough and Miss Kate Dillon, formerly of Oakland.

## OAKLAND PEOPLE AT THE GRAND

Many Oakland people were at the Grand Opera House to see Nance O'Neill on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Layman, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Adams, Jr., I noticed.

Dr. Henry Tevis had a box party, among his guests being Will Byrne and Mrs. Spreckels. John D. Spreckels entertained a party in the adjoining box. Miss Lillie Spreckels looking pretty in a big red cloak.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann were in the house—as always, they had guests.

## "AT HOMES" ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Mrs. W. S. Bourne's "at homes" on Fridays are attracting much attention. Her daughter, Miss Maud Bourne, came out at the first large tea of the season. Last Friday Mrs. Bourne had a large number of guests—it was like the tea all over again.

Miss Frances McKinstrey, who came out last Wednesday, is sure to be a popular bud. Her blood is of the best and she lives in an atmosphere of culture. Her debut was postponed on account of her father's death. The family is now just out of mourning. Miss Frances McKinstrey is a great reader and has quantities of beautiful hair, but she will scarcely be likely to outshine her elder sister as a conversationalist.

## BOHEMIAN CLUB'S CHRISTMAS.

The feature of the Bohemian Club's Christmas dinner last Saturday night was a fine speech made by ex-Mayor Phelan, who has just returned from Europe. Fred Hall of Oakland made the witty and felicitous wishes for the New Year and Frank Deering presided. The club will entertain Macdowell, the song writer, at dinner.

Miss Bettie Ashe has taken a house on Telegraph Hill and with this as a center, will indulge in district nursing, in which she is an enthusiast.

## THE DUFF-FENWICK WEDDING

The wedding of Agnes Duff and Frederick McLeod Fenwick, which took place at St. Mark's Church at Berkeley, at half past three o'clock this afternoon, was the first smart wedding of the New Year on this side of the bay, and long before the appointed hour the church was crowded with society people from Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda and San Francisco, for word had gone around that over a thousand cards had been sent out, and so we hustled to get there on time. However, many of the thousand cards found their way to friends and relatives in the East, so the jam wasn't as bad as some people expected. The church decorations were all in red flowers and greens, quantities of reed grasses, woodwardia fern, bamboo and all that sort of thing being used with the carnations and polka-dots. The idea of having the bridal party preceded by the twenty men of the vested choir, singing the wedding march from Lohengrin, was very pretty and rather a change from the usual wedding procession. After them came the six ushers, I've forgotten in just what order; but they were Charles Marks of San Francisco, Howard Veeder of San Francisco, Frank Stringham of San Francisco, Tom Van Ness Jr., of San Francisco, Curtis Baird and Vail Bakewell. Then came the bridesmaid, Bessie Center, who has such a beautiful peach bow complexion, that one would never dream she had spent so many years in China, Japan and India, where everyone is supposed to get frightfully yellow and dried up looking for all time. But I believe she was quite a youngster when her father

held some sort of big government position over there, so perhaps that is why the climate didn't effect her pretty pink and whiteness. After the bridesmaid came the maid of honor, Juliet Garber, and then the tall and stately bride, looking very handsome, and leaning on the arm of her step-father, Colonel William L. Duff, the bride's own father having had the name of Duff also, although the two men were in no way related. The bride's gown was simply stunning! It was perfectly plain, and as they say in novels, "so rich that it stood alone." The yoke was a deep, transparent affair of finely tucked tulle, the graceful berthe being of point lace. The long tulle wedding veil was caught to the hair with a spray of orange blossoms, and the bouquet was a big shower affair of orchids and maiden 'half fern. She wore the pretty white satin slippers worn by her mother on her wedding day. Bessie Center looked very sweet and girlish in her bridesmaid gown of pale blue tulle over blue taffeta, the skirt ruffled to the waist, and the waist having a transparent yoke. The big angel sleeves were of tulle. Juliet Garber wore a rich gown of white chantilly lace over white taffeta and carried American beauties. Both girls were very picturesque and becoming big hats of the broad Gainsborough shape, and trimmed with ostrich feather plumes. The bride gave her maids those lovely new French enamel flower-shaped pins that Shreve had new this season. Mr. Fenwick was attended by Arthur Swan of Chicago, who came out to be best man. Everything was very jolly and delightful at the house later. Every one knew every one else very well, and there were all sorts of witty toasts, plenty of laughter and a perfect menu.

The fifty or more guests were received by the bridal party and Katherine Glass, Eleanor Davenport, Helen Shafter, Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Irwin Smith and Aubrey Little Leslie Green. Elsie Bennet being unable to be there. The rooms had been cleared of all the beautiful Chinese furniture and other rare oriental things that Mrs. Duff has been collecting for years, and small tables were placed about the drawing-rooms, hall and dining-room for the breakfast. Everyone raved over the wedding gifts, cut glass, silver, bronze, bric-a-brac of all sorts and everything else one can imagine, and for his wedding gift to the bride, the groom gave an immense diamond ring, a beauty! He has already given her several beautiful pieces of jewelry and the girls consider her a very lucky girl, which isn't saying that he isn't a very lucky man, you know. The bride's round table, where everything was in red, was placed at the far end of the dining-room, the close friends seated about the bride and groom were Katherine Glass, Helen Shafter, Juliet Garber, Bessie Center, Eleanor Davenport, Georgia Fenwick, one of the sisters of the groom; Vail Bakewell, Arthur Swan, Howard Veeder, Tom Van Ness, Jr., Frank Stringham, Charles Marks, and Curtis Baird. Those who were invited to the breakfast were: Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop of San Francisco, Mrs. Charles Blake, Curtis and Robert Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baldwin of San Francisco, Vail Bakewell, Edward T. Blake, Susanne Blakely, Elsie Bennet, Ethel Cooper of San Francisco, Stirling Carr, Edward T. Clark of Wyoming, Marie Rose Dean, Robert Easton, Bernie Drown of San Francisco, W. W. Foote, Bessie Center, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Center of San Francisco, Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass of Yerba Buena, Katherine Glass, Frank Glass, Morton Gibbons of San Francisco, Judge and Mrs. John Garber, Juliet Garber, William P. Humphries of San Francisco, Carrie Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Paul Miller, Bessie McNear, Brockway Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hammond of San Francisco, uncle and aunt of the groom; Edwina Hammond, Leonard Hammond, Colonel and Mrs. Eddy, J. Hubert Mee, Chester Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ransome, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fenwick, parents of the groom; Georgina Fenwick, Frank Stringham, Helen Shafter, Clay Gooding, H. Benedict Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Voorhies of San Francisco; Carol Day, Florence Boone, Howard Veeder, Tom Van Ness, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Williams of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Starr, Hewitt Davenport, Erwin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powers and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson of Berkeley.

After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick left for San Francisco and on Sunday morning will leave for New York, to take in all the theaters and restaurants for a month or so, stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. They are to live in San Francisco upon their return, but haven't yet made any definite plans about whether they shall have their own home, or stop at one of the hotels for awhile. The bride's going-away gown was very swaggy indeed. It was of fawn color, with a skirt just escaping the ground. The jacket, under which was worn a white silk and lace blouse, was trimmed with a deep collar, revers and cuffs of white cut velvet, which were finished off with bands of scarlet silk braid.

The bride has had three or four affairs given for her recently—Eleanor Davenport's luncheon of Friday last, Harry Wright's dinner of Saturday last and Mrs. Harry East Miller's informal tea on Tuesday. At Eleanor Davenport's luncheon the flowers were yellow jonquils and maiden hair fern, the name cards being flower shaped. Those who were asked to meet the bride-elect were: Edwina Hammond, Mrs. Walter Starr, Grace Baldwin, Juliet Garber, Anna Stillman and Mrs. Alexander Baldwin.

Harry Wright's little dinner of the following evening, took place at the University Club, his guests going later to the show at Fischers. The table held a pretty center piece of violets and those about the board were, besides the honored guest: Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Juliet Garber, Bessie Center, Frederick McLeod Fenwick, George Whipple and the host.

At Mrs. Harry East Miller's tea on Tuesday, the popular bride-to-be wore one of her trousseau gowns, a stunning white broad cloth, trimmed here and there with medallions of lace. Mrs. Miller wore her magneta gown, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Tom Prather, in pale gray; Nellie Chabot in a beautiful pale pink crepe gown with lace applique; Evelyn Hussey, in a red tulle gown, prettily trimmed with small squares of white lace; Carrie Haven, who is still wearing black for her brother; Mrs. Harrison Clay in white crepe; Laura Prather and Mrs. Harry Knowles, both in pretty gowns. Every one was there, but I arrived too late to see any one but Alice and Ruth Knowles, Florine Brown, Mrs. Lillian Brown Everett, Mrs. F. Marion Smith, Marion Smith, Winifred Burdge, Mable Barker, Helen Shafter, Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Leslie Green, Miss Josie Eastland, Mrs. Thomas B. Coghlin, Juliet Garber and Amy McKee.

MANY ATTENDED THE DRUM'S "AT HOME."

Quite a number of us went across yesterday to Mrs. Frank Drum's first "At Home," at her new residence on Washington street. Mrs. Drum has always been rather delicate and hasn't entertained very often, but now that she is so much better, and they have come up from Menlo for the winter, we shall probably see something of her. Mrs. Drum will also receive next Friday.

MISS MARTIN'S ENGAGEMENT SURPRISED HER FRIENDS.

The engagement of Bessie Martin and David Edwards, is one of the big surprises of the season, for I think very few, if any of their friends, suspected how things were going. Since last Saturday evening, when the engagement was publicly announced, both of them have been receiving shoals of congratulations, and they have many friends in the East and Europe, as well as in Africa—where Mr. Edwards has spent some years—who will be just as delighted at the news when it reaches them, as we all are here. When Mrs. Henry Wetherbee and her sister, Mrs. Farnham, returned from their long stay in Europe and the Holy Land, something over a year ago, they stopped in the East when en route for home, to visit relatives there, and brought back their cousin, Mrs. Samuel Martin and her daughter Bessie. Mrs. Martin returning home some months ago with her son, who came out to accompany her home. Since her arrival here, Miss Martin has become a great favorite with every one. She is bright and clever, talks very well, has traveled abroad a lot, sings and plays delightfully and is a fine amateur actress as every one who went to see Mrs. Wetherbee's performance at Dietz Opera House in December, knows, so what more could one wish. I think one of the most attractive things about Bessie Martin is her voice. It is very, very sweet, and she has, oh, such a charming manner. You remember the big breakfast Mrs. Wetherbee gave for her last winter, and what a good time we all had there.

Miss Martin comes of a very fine family, needless to remark. Her grandfather is Dr. James Otis Pond, a prominent physician in the East, and the founder of the New York Academy of Medicine, while Mrs. Pond was one of the most talented amateur musicians in New York. David Edwards,

the lucky man—she is lucky, too, by the way—is very well known here, and is one of the three sons of the late Captain Edwards, U. S. N., his mother being the delightful and cordial Mrs. Henry A. Butters of "Alta Vista." Piedmont, who gave us all such a good time on New Year's eve, and who is one of the best read, cultured, affable and altogether delightful women I know. It does not seem possible that she is the mother of David Edwards and of Mrs. Gus Bray, but she is just the same, although she must seem more like a sister to them. Mr. Edwards is private secretary to Mr. Henry Butters, and has spent some years out in Africa and in Switzerland, where Mr. Butters has electric railways and goodness knows what all; but has been home for the past two or three years. One other brother is managing a big ranch and the youngest brother is still at college. They are all good looking fellows. No arrangements have been made for the wedding as yet, except that they expect it to take place at the home of the Martins in New York.

BERKELEY ENGAGEMENT INTERESTS SOCIETY.

Another engagement announced within the past few days, and which is of interest principally among their many friends at the University of California, is that of Miss Jessica Davis and Arthur C. Nahl, both very prominent out at Berkeley. The wedding isn't to take place until Miss Davis has graduated this coming summer, when Mr. Nahl will return from the mines of Mexico, to claim his bride. The coming bride is a member of the Alpha Phi sorority and was one of the cleverest actors in the last junior farce. Mr. Nahl was graduated from the mining department of the University last June, and is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Skull and Keys Society and the Glee Club, having been its director some time.

RECEPTION DAYS OF SOCIETY FOLK.

The Joseph Anderson Chanslors' and the Waller Chanslors' are at the Palace for the winter, where the former are receiving their friends from Oakland and elsewhere, on Mondays.

Mrs. E. J. Boyes, who is entertaining her mother, Mrs. R. I. Walker of Canada, is receiving on the third and fourth Fridays of this month, yesterday having been the first of her reception days.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent and Mrs. Garritt Lansing of Alameda, who have taken apartments at the Pendleton in San Francisco, for the winter, are receiving on the Mondays of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young, Bertha and May Young, Marletta Havens and Anita Oliver sailed for Honolulu on Thursday, the Youngs to remain there for some months, their guests for a shorter time. Both the girls had loads of lovely gowns made to take with them, and of course Bertha and May got in a fresh supply. One of their reasons for going down is to open the new Alexander Young Hotel with a grand ball, and of course our party will have the time of their lives.

Ada Russell of Alameda is being feted and dined by loads of charming people abroad. The Countess Reginald gave her a reception in London the other day, and she has also been a guest of the Duchess of Somerset, and at the Ambassador's ball had a grand time, meeting many Americans of title.

Mrs. Russell and Ada go on to Scarborough soon and later will stay in Paris for some months, returning to the Encinal City some time next summer.

Graham, Miss Garrill, Miss Crellin, Miss Humphreys, Chrissie Taft, Mrs. Maxwell Taft, Miss Kelley, Miss Kent, Isabelle Kendall, Evelynne Browne and Grace Baldwin.

## DINNER IN HONOR OF MISS MABEL CLUFF.

Handsome Lillian Downey was the only guest from this side at the big dinner and dance given at the Palace by George D. Collins on Tuesday evening, as a compliment to Mabel Cluff of San Francisco, who leaves for Europe on Thursday next, intending to be away six months. Mabel Cluff has beautiful eyes, teeth and coloring, together with handsome gowns and a very fascinating smile.

## MRS. NICHOLSON GIVES EUCHRE PARTY.

Last week I forgot to tell you about Mrs. Emmet Nicholson's euchre party for Mrs. Edward Hale Campbell. It took place on Friday, Mrs. Campbell leaving the next day for her trip East. Most of the guests belonged to the Tuesday Afternoon Euchre Club, and the pretty prizes went to Georgia Strong and Mrs. Fred Cutting. Others present were: Mrs. Vernon Waldron, Mrs. Newton Koser, Eva and Harriet Knight, Ada Bates, Carrie and Belle Nicholson, Mrs. Albert A. Long, Mrs. Henry Rosenfeld, Mrs. William E. Colby, Mrs. Francis Musser, Mabel and Elizabeth Gray, Mrs. Frank Watson, Mrs. Frederick Morse, Mary Wilson, Mrs. Frederick Allard, Marion Everson and Mrs. George and Mrs. Charles Rodolph.

## LARGE RECEPTIONS FOR NEXT WEEK.

On Wednesday and Thursday of next week, we are to have two of the largest receptions of the season, for on the first day Mrs. Egbert Stone, who is occupying the General Houghton place on Jackson street, will entertain some hundreds of guests between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, complimentary to her sister-in-law, Miss Jennie Stone, who has spent the past few years in travel abroad, and Gladys Merrill, the San Francisco debutante who is to wed young Bates. Mrs. Stone will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. T. Arthur Crellin, Mrs. N. A. Acker, Mabel Gray, Mrs. Charles E. Palmer, Bessie Palmer, Mrs. Thomas B. Pheby, Jean Howard, Isabelle Kendall, Mrs. Will Crellin, Claire Chabot, Mrs. Harry Durbrow, Marion Goodfellow, Mrs. Charles Minor Goodall, Mrs. Charles S. Houghton, Harriet Hall, Mrs. George King, Alice and Ruth Knowles, Mrs. Gus Macdonald, Mrs. George W. McNear, Jr., Ethel and Jacqueline Moore, Mrs. Andrew Moseley, Mrs. Robert S. Moore, Mrs. Albert Sutton, Marion Smith, Mrs. Charles Sutton, Chrissie Taft, Mrs. Max Taft, Mrs. Harrison Clay, Edna Orr, Cordelia Bishop, Florine Brown, Mrs. Frank E. Brigham, Mable Barker, Mrs. Allan H. Babcock, Lucretia Burnham, Mrs. Andy L. Stone, Mrs. William E. Meek, Mrs. Harry Meek, Mrs. Robert Knight, Mrs. Francis Dunwoody, Mrs. James G. Allen, Mrs. Fred Hathaway, Mrs. R. E. Graham, Mrs. Gerberding and Miss Whittemore.

## JIMMIE DUNPHY'S FRIENDS SURPRISED.

Jimmie Dunphy's friends were awfully surprised to read of his quiet marriage to a Mrs. Edith Silverstone, and they are all wondering what she is like. Most of us had forgotten or had never known, that Jimmie of the handsome eyes had ever been married before. He is an uncle, you know, of chic little Viola Percy, who spends so much of her time over here with her great friend, Mrs. Lucie May Hayes. Viola always gowns herself beautifully and in perfect taste, and very few of the girls as young as she is, have such rich, imported clothes. Her long grey squirrel stole and muff, the whole trimmed with ermine, is one of the handsonest I've seen this season, and she made a very winning little picture as "Bo-Peep" at the M. H. de Young's vaudeville on New Year's eve, and sang charmingly, so I've heard.

Joe Rosborough was also on the program. The souvenir programs for that evening were, by the way, the prettiest and most artistic I've seen for many a day. Bright scarlet—with clusters of holly about the white margins inside—the covers were ornamented with "A Happy New Year," and the entwined monogram of the hosts in gold lettering.

But, as usual I'm miles away from the subject I started in upon, Jimmie Dunphy.

In this morning's Town Talk, the Saunterer says: "So Mr. Jimmie Dunphy has been defying home prejudices again by getting married by a Justice of the Peace. Jimmie's first marriage many years ago, was an elopement, and I believe it was a San Rafael justice who tied the knot. Dunphy, Sr., the cattle king, was a great stickler for the religious proprieties, and being a strict Catholic, he had the ceremony performed in church. But it did not appear to be any the more binding on Jimmie, who has always been something of a free lance in love affairs. This latest escapade aroused, no doubt, the indignation of his mother, who is now advanced in years and who controls the financial policy of the family. Dunphy, Sr., never had any confidence in the financial ability of his son, and he disposed of his estate in a way that barred Jimmy from any hand in the management."

"And though Jimmie is now in the idle forties he has to depend on his mamma for an allowance."

## FIRE AT THE CHABOT HOME.

How sorry we all are about the Chabot fire, and it does seem dreadful to think of all those lovely carpets, curtains, bric-a-brac and imported gowns going up in smoke!

Even if one has insurance enough to almost cover the loss, as is the case with Mrs. Chabot, the money does not make up for the treasures that one has picked up in different countries, things that may have little histories and all that.

Last week I was sympathizing with Mrs. Bacon-Soule and Miss Carrie Bacon, for the same thing, one never knows who it will be next time. Mrs. John Henry Dieckmann, Jr., especially, had such lovely rooms for her own, and to think they are ruined with water, where the fire didn't creep in. Her floors were carpeted with the loveliest dark red velvet with curtains at the windows to match, and all her furniture was thoroughly French and charming. Kate Chabot Dunn was just furnishing her rooms in old mahogany, and I do hope she hadn't completed them when the fire came.

## BRIDE IN WHOM WE ARE INTERESTED.

One of the San Francisco weeklies speaks of another bride in whom we are interested. It says: "Mrs. Ruth Dunham Langdon is certainly one of the most unconventional brides. She has been independent in her own right for so many years that her whole manner and air convey the impression that the queen can do no wrong. When she was married she deliberately took few into the secret, inviting, I think, four friends to the wedding. Her sister made her wedding gown with her own hands, which was very sweet and lovely. Now, after about three months of married life she starts off for Europe to join her sister. She is a very generous, warm-hearted girl, tremendously popular, and in every way fitted for being a soldier's bride."

Ruth isn't, as I've said before, "tremendously popular," nor is she, in the correct meaning of the word, popular at all, but she has lots of friends who care for her very much, because they know her well and understand her ways, and she is a very stunning girl besides. Her sister, Florence, has been very ill in San Francisco, with a complete nervous collapse, and now that she has gone abroad again for a complete change of scene and air, it was just like Ruth to leave everything here to be with her as long as Florence felt that she needed her.

## THURSDAY NIGHT ASSEMBLY.

When it became known that only 600 cards were to be sent out for the very swiftest and most exclusive dance we have had on this side for many moons, we wondered who were to be cut out, but I think about every one that had any reason to expect a card has received one. The Thursday Night Assembly is to be held at Reed Hall, on February 5th, and—whisper it low—there is to be champagne for supper, and plenty of it. Some people are bound to disapprove when they hear of that, just as some are bound to growl at the four dollar tax, but we simply can't get up any kind of a party on less than that, and the girls and young married women—I mustn't give their names away for reasons—who are getting the affair up, hope that every one will respond one way or the other, as soon as possible, and not wait until the last minute. Supper is to be held downstairs in the Ebell rooms, and the whole thing is to be as fine as possible in every way. The patronesses are to be Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. H. C. Taft, Mrs. W. S. Goodfellow, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. Willard Barton, Mrs. A. H. Havens, Mrs. George H. Wheaton, Mrs. Thomas Crellin, Mrs. T. L. Barker and Mrs. Remi Chabot.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Milton







# FRENCH MENU for CHRISTMAS DINNER

**Huitres Lyonnaises.**  
Potage.  
Creme de Celery.  
Fond de Omelette.  
Carnes de Volaille.  
Amuse-bouche.  
Crevettes Remouade.  
Filets de Langue Fumees.  
Kerres and  
dry white wine.  
Mousseline de Halibut.  
Crayfish with oysters.  
and fish.  
Wine.  
Bordeaux Fouds d'Artichauts a la Mirepoix.  
with the quail.  
Bourgeois.  
with the roast.  
Champagne.  
Dessert.  
Mousse de Marrons.  
Arbre Fruitiere de Noel.  
Bonbons.  
Cakes.  
Liqueurs.  
Creme de Celery.

Cut in small pieces the white part of a medium-size bunch of celery, wash well and put in salted boiling water. Boil 10 minutes, drain, pour cold water over and drain again.  
Put in the soup kettle one tablespoonful of butter. When melted add the celery, toss for three minutes, then pour over two quarts of hot water. Have the thickest part of half a veal knuckle, wash it well and add to the soup.  
Peel, wash and cut in pieces four potatoes. Add them and season with a large teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, two sprigs of parsley, two cloves and half a bay leaf. Cook slowly for 1½ hours. Remove the veal. Rub the soup through a fine sieve, using the potato-masher. Rinse the soup kettle, pour the puree back into it.



CAILLES AU NID.

Put it over the fire again, and while it is getting hot mix in a bowl four yolks of eggs with half a pint of good cream and one saltspoonful of butter. When the soup boils remove it from the fire. Wait until it stops boiling and pour the liaison in, stir and serve hot.  
The hors d'oeuvres should be served on a tray.

Remove skin and bone of two pounds of fresh halibut, grind it through the machine; cook until soft; one pint of white bread crumbs soaked in a little milk; when done it must be dry; cool and rub fish and crumbs through a fine sieve; pour the mixture in a bowl, work it well with a spatula until it becomes very smooth; add to it one saltspoonful of butter, four yolks of eggs, two whites, four saltspoonfuls of raw cream, one large saltspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of white pepper, quarter saltspoonful of red pepper, work again for five minutes, finish with a gill of whipped cream; mix again slowly to incorporate the cream. Have a straight mould of a quart and a half, butter well, place at the bottom a round piece of white paper, pour the mousseline in it and pack to within half an inch of the top.

Have a saucepan on the fire with boiling water. Place the mould in it, the water coming to within an inch of the top. Cover the mould and let it simmer for 35 minutes.

Remove the lid and put a knife through it. If it is well done the knife will come out dry. Remove the mould from the water and leave it at the door of the open oven for five minutes. Place a hot platter covered with a small napkin on top of the mould and reverse it. Cook previously in salted boiling water six crayfish; dry them, pass a skewer through the largest one

lengthwise, place it on top in the center of the mousseline, with three large shrimps arranged around, the remaining crayfish standing upright around the mousseline, as illustrated. Serve hot, with lobster sauce.

## LOBSTER SAUCE.

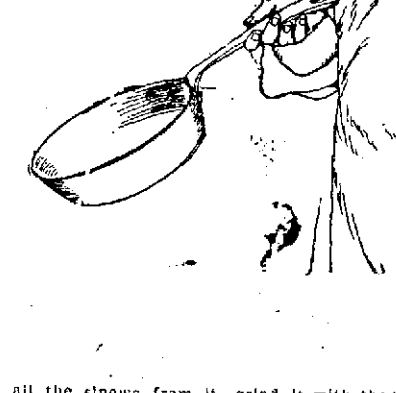
Put a small lobster in salted boiling water. Cook for 15 minutes; remove the shell and coral; cut the meat from the tail in small square pieces and reserve until needed.  
Scrape the shells and put them in the oven for a few minutes to dry. Put them in the chopping bowl, crush them a little and add four saltspoonfuls of fresh butter; crush and mix thoroughly. Put the mixture in a small saucepan and set it over the fire. Stir slowly for six minutes until the butter comes red. Strain it through a cloth, previously dipped in cold water, into a bowl of ice water. When it is congealed it is ready for the sauce. Put in a small saucepan one saltspoonful of butter and one of flour. Stir with a wooden spoon for three minutes, not letting it brown. Pour over slowly, while stirring, one pint of warm white broth, previously made of veal and chicken. Let cook slowly for 30 minutes. Reduce it to its half. Remove from the fire, add one-quarter of a saltspoonful of red pepper and four yolks of eggs, previously mixed with some of the gravy. Add the lobster butter; mix well again; set it back on the fire to get hot, constantly stirring. Do not let it boil, as it would curdle. When hot add the small pieces of lobster to warm them. Serve in the hot sauceboat at the same time with the

their shape. Wipe them off gently with a towel.

Butter well a flat saucepan (sauteur); lay in it two carrots and two onions cut in thin slices, a small branch of white celery, three sprigs of parsley and one pound of veal, lean, cut in small pieces. Clean and wash the carcasses; cut them and add them also. Next lay the quail in the pan. Pour over half a pint of madeira wine and also one saltspoonful of beef extract diluted in one-half pint of warm broth. Put the saucepan on the fire and give it a good start and then moderate the cooking. Thaw 30 minutes. Baste twice. Remove the quails. Let the rest cook slowly 10 minutes more; during this time cut carefully the stitches and trussing of the birds and remove them. Strain the gravy through a fine sieve; rinse the saucepan; pour the gravy back into it, set it over the fire, and while it is getting warmed up in the oven will answer by removing part of the inside. Dress the birds in each case as illustrated, showing the heads. Arrange around a few buttered mushrooms previously washed, drained and cooked in a little butter for five minutes. Season with a few grains of salt and pepper. Plush the sauce by adding half a saltspoonful of butter well mixed with half an ounce of flour. Stir it in the sauce, do not boil; remove from the fire, add one-quarter of a saltspoonful of red pepper and four yolks of eggs, previously mixed with some of the gravy. Add the lobster butter; mix well again; set it back on the fire to get hot, constantly stirring. Do not let it boil, as it would curdle. When hot add the small pieces of lobster to warm them. Serve in the hot sauceboat at the same time with the

**Fonds d'Artichauts a la Mirepoix.**  
Put in boiling water six fresh French artichokes. Boil them for 30 minutes, drain them and, when cold, pull carefully all the leaves leaving the largest ones for the next day, as they are good cold with a French dressing. Remove the chokes, pare the bottoms neatly all around, place them in a sautoir (flat saucepan) with one pint of hot consommé (if none is at hand one-half a tea-spoonful of beef extract diluted in the same quantity of warm water will answer). Cook them slowly in uncovered saucepan for 10 minutes. The broth must be nearly absorbed. While the artichokes are cooking prepare the Duxelles sauce.

Peel, wash, dry and chop one-quarter of a pound of fresh mushrooms; chop separately one saltspoonful of parsley; when chopped half a saltspoonful of shallots or white onions chopped and a saltspoonful of white celery chopped. Put half a saltspoonful of butter in a small saucepan. When melted put the shallots in, cook three minutes slowly and toss them, taking care not to let them brown; add the parsley and the celery,



all the snows from it, grind it with the pieces of flier through the machine.  
Cook perfectly dry, but soft, one cup of white bread crumbs in a little broth. When cold put in a bowl with the ground meat, add four yolks of eggs, and the peelings of half a pound of truffles, two saltspoonfuls of butter. Reserve the truffles for further use.  
Season with a saltspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper. Mix well with a wooden spoon. It must become pasty-like. Stir the flier with a mixture; stuff it with twice. Butter with a roasting pan. Cut in thin slices, quarter of a pound of larding pork. Lay them in the pan. Place over one carrot, one onion cut in very thin slices. Peel and cut quarter of a pound of fresh mushrooms; add them to it. Spread all over the flier one saltspoonful of butter. Dust over half a saltspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper. Lay the flier in the pan and brush by pouring in half a pint of good broth. Cover the flier with a piece of white paper, buttered on both sides. Cook in a warm oven for one hour and a quarter. After the first half hour baste three times. Remove the flier into a hot platter carefully, cut the stitches, remove the twine and keep it in front of the oven, with door open.

**Chandroid de Volaille.**  
Single, draw and wipe inside and out with a wet towel three tender chickens, from three to four pounds in weight. Sprinkle inside and out with a small saltspoonful of white pepper and rub them tightly to make the breasts butter. Prick with a fork three pieces of white paper so as to be able to tear through, smear each paper with one saltspoonful of butter and wrap the chick-

them in a plate. Put the remaining part of the salad, including potatoes, in the dressing. Mix it. Arrange over, as illustrated, with the largest piece on top. Serve at the same time with the chandroid de volaille. This salad must be mixed only at the last moment.

## Mousse au Marron.

Sift three pounds of French chestnuts, put them in the frying pan over the fire for eight or 10 minutes and toss them. Remove the skins. While hot they will peel off easily. Put them in a saucepan, uncovered, with a quart and a half of milk and cook them 30 minutes, stirring from time to time. When the milk is absorbed the chestnuts are done. Rub them through a sieve, wash the saucepan, put the puree back, add a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar and stir constantly over a slow fire for five minutes. It must become dry and in one jump. Remove from the fire and add one saltspoonful of extract of vanilla or any preferred flavor or liquor. It is liquor, the quantity of a small liquor glass. Mix well, cool and pass through the sieve over a bowl. Have very stiffly whipped one quart of fresh cream, add two saltspoonfuls of powdered sugar, put half of it with the chestnuts and mix again. Flavor the same as chestnuts.  
Buster a fancy mould and line the butter with tissue paper, pour the mousse in it, pack it well, keep it in the icebox and over the ice one hour. When ready to serve have a small fancy napkin and put it over a round platter. Dip the mould one minute in warm

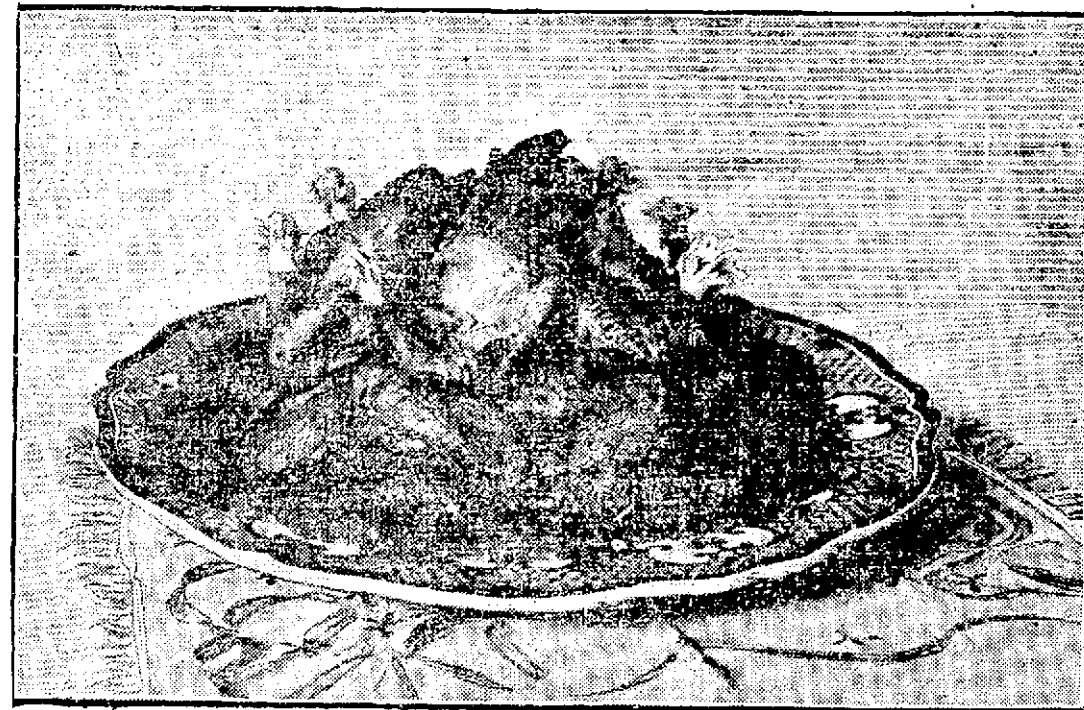
water. Place the platter on top and reverse the mousse. Remove carefully the paper, decorate the mousse with burned almonds and also candied ones. Fill up the empty space in the middle of the mousse with the remaining of the whipped cream and place on top few candied chestnuts. This is a good dessert and inexpensive.

## Arbre Fruitiere de Noel.

For a change, instead of flowers, the table can be ornamented with a small Christmas tree. Place in a silver jardiniere a small, bushy Christmas tree, trim the head and put it in the center of the table, over a large, fancy dolly. Arrange all around the jardiniere a wreath of holly, with its berries.

MME. GASTON BLAY.

Mice are said to object to the odor of mint, a suggestion that may be utilized to advantage by the housekeeper. If fresh mint cannot be obtained, liquid peppermint applied to the shelves of storeroom and pantry is said to be equally efficacious.



CHANDROID DE VOLAILLE.

cook three minutes more; add the mushrooms, cook three minutes more, stirring meanwhile; add a saltspoonful of flour, stir and cook three minutes. It takes altogether 12 minutes. Add slowly two gills of rich broth. Cook slowly for 10 minutes more. Season with a saltspoonful of salt, quarter of one of pepper, remove to the side of the range and finish with two saltspoonfuls of glace de viande or a saltspoonful of butter.

To prepare the marrow, crack but do not separate three fresh marrow bones and put them in a bowl of cold water for one hour. Put them in a small saucepan, cover them entirely with broth, and cook slowly for 20 minutes, drain, cool them off, and open the bones carefully, in order to avoid leaving small pieces of bone in the marrow. The marrow will be easily detached in one piece, and will be very white. Have the artichokes ready, dress them on a hot platter, and fill them up with the hot Duxelles sauce. Dress the marrow, which must be kept warm, on top. Send to the table at once, as it must be very hot.

## Filet Farci-Sauce Perigieuse.

Remove the shews and fat of a tenderloin of beef, cut off the thin-end part. Split it open from under, remove some of the meat; leave an even thickness of fillet of about an inch. Have one pound of lean veal, remove

one in it. Put in the roasting pan with six saltspoonfuls of broth, or if that is not at hand, the same quantity of water and a half saltspoonful of butter.

A four-pound chicken requires one hour's cooking in an oven not too hot.  
After 20 minutes, baste every 10 minutes; remove the papers and cool the chickens. First carve the carcasses in two lengths, then cut the carcasses in two lengths. Prepare the day before some chicken jelly as follows: Put in a saucepan four quarts of cold water, one good-sized fowl, one large veal knuckle and two nice white calves' feet. Wash the boiling and skin thoroughly three times, adding each time a half glass of cold water. Season with one saltspoonful of salt, a half saltspoonful of black pepper, two large carrots, two large onions, a bouquet of two leeks, three sprigs of parsley, one small branch of celery, half a bay leaf and one clove. After the boiling has started put the cover over, leaving a small space open. Cook constantly but slowly for three hours, take out all the meat and afterward through a clean napkin previously dipped in cold water. The jelly will be clear and stiff the next day. When ready to use it take off the fat from the top, but leave a little jelly at the bottom of the bowl, in which may be some anchovies. Put in a clean saucepan over the fire and heat to reduce to one quart. Remove from the fire, cool; when cold, but not stiff, dip in the pieces of chicken and lay them separately on a platter, each well and evenly covered with the jelly.

## Salade Laitue.

Have a plat of cold plain boiled potatoes; pass them through the sieve, crack open one pound of French walnuts; put them in boiling water, so to remove the skins with ease. Leave the nuts as much as possible in halves, dry them with a towel and cool them. Cut the tender part of two romaine salads one-half a finger length, reserving the hearts to be divided in four parts for the top of the salad. Put in ice water 15 minutes, drain in a salad basket or in a clean towel. Do not bruise, as it must be crisp.

Peel, wash and dry well one pound of medium sized, white, fresh mushrooms; the perfect ones are solid and button shape. They have a great fragrance and the grain is close. They must not be watery. Remove the stems and save them for the next day to make a sauce. Cut the mushrooms in thick slices, similar to the nuts; make a French dressing with three saltspoonfuls of olive oil, two of vinegar, half a saltspoonful of salt, a good saltspoonful of pepper and beat it with a fork. Put in the reserved hearts from the romaine, a few of the nicest pieces of the nuts and the mushrooms. Mix gently in the French dressing, lift them up and put

## A Lay Sermon On The Christmas Brutalities.

To talk of Christmas brutalities must seem absurd to those who have persisted in keeping their notion of the day and of the preparation for it unsullied by observation of the facts. Tradition, fiction, poetry and the desire of one's hostess to be on one side—the side of the angels of good will, the ear-rolling "waits" in the courtyard, the crowds beneath the mistletoe and holly branches in the hall, the reconciliations, the chimneys, the joy, the peace; and with these picturesque ideals in their minds most of the world goes

"holiday specialties" had crowded out the regulation stoves and washtrubs of that region. She found a man sweeping out dead canaries. Horrified, she asked the cause of the carnage, and was informed that the birds, which had been hung in gilded cages about the shop ready for purchase or to impart a cheerful and melodious effect to the scene, had died of the lack of fresh air—had fallen from their little perches upon the floor of the shop, crowded, unventilated



ARBRE FRUITIERE DE NOEL.

forth upon that most hideous and most brutal of pastimes, of stables, or whatever it may be called—holled Christmas shopping.

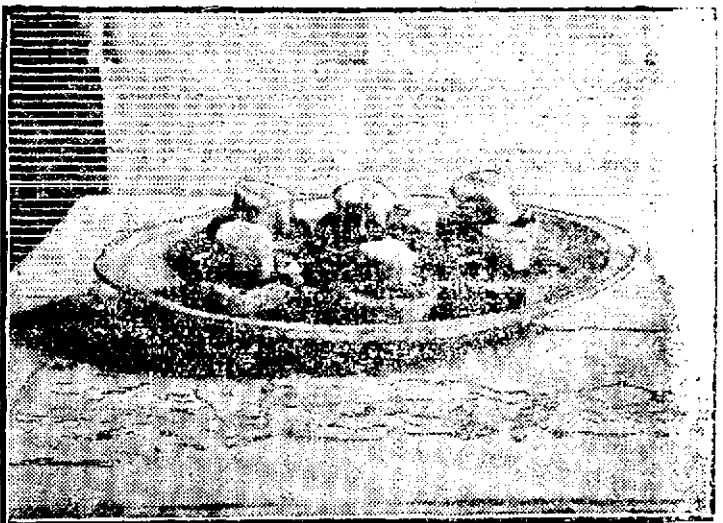
In order that they may give their own children a joyous surprise on Christmas morning they contentedly watch other children running breathlessly hither and thither in the overcrowded, gasping shops. In order that their daughters may smile with fan they are quite content to see other young women growing pale and faint after hours of standing behind counters breathing foul air, straining their arms to high boxes, catching

the shoppers when they can, and generally making ready for illness and other ex- haustion.

If some one, with the power of vivid description should write her experiences as a saleswoman, during the holiday rush there would be no great need to read the "shop- ping horrors." It is not altogether probable, not ever likely, the fault of the shops that this is so; but the conditions of Christmas labor, both in selling and delivering goods, are ugly and painful almost beyond credulity. Shops cannot possibly be built of such dimensions that their air content will suffice

place made inevitable. In the department of women, little boys and girls were working from dawn hours each day and night. The slaughter of the birds need not be left at the door of the Christmas shopper, for not even the most indifferent of these will have their candy-bug hawks of con- sumers, but the fattening of the pigs who stand behind the counters, the exhaustion of the poor little "saleswomen" are to be attributed to the shopper and to those else birds are unnecessary to a shopper's pur- chase, but clerks and clerks' assistants are demands.

The shops do not keep open at night except to meet a further demand. They are not allowed to overwork, to over-heat and to all discomfort because the proprietors have a taste for this sort of thing, but because the public busines upon forcing its business will be the last to close and even at the close a perfect army of deliverers. The public delivery wagons, in fact, are not only the victims of the exposure, but are the victims of the exposure, which defers its shopping until the day and then inside upon leaving.



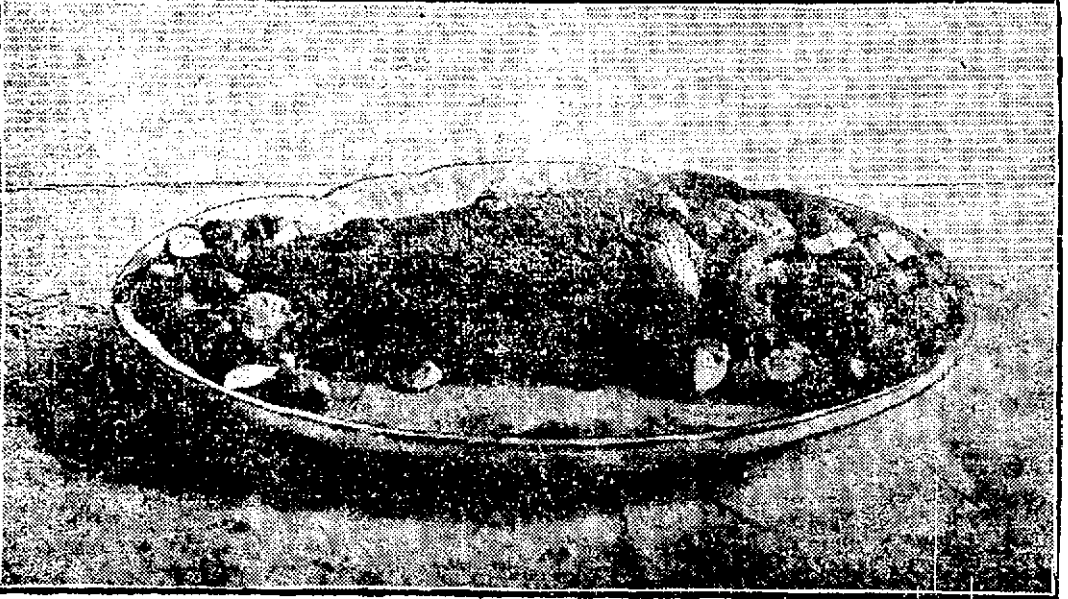
FONDS D'ARTICHAUTS A LA NOELLE.

as well for a holiday jam as for a few July shopping stragglers. Shops cannot be reasonably expected to employ so many sets and "shifts" of laborers that an one will have to work beyond the normal number of hours a day; they cannot employ throughout the year a staff of men, thereby enabling the Christmas trade, thereby enabling the express companies which may or may not treat the young members of their emergency force well. The answer that the shops can do is to pay for overtime work during the holiday season, provide either appropriate sup- per money for these employees who work at night, furnish seats behind counters for the few seconds of breathing space which the clerks may snatch between sales, and try to keep the air in the stores as fresh as the crowds will permit. These things they can do, and many of them live up to their possi- bilities.

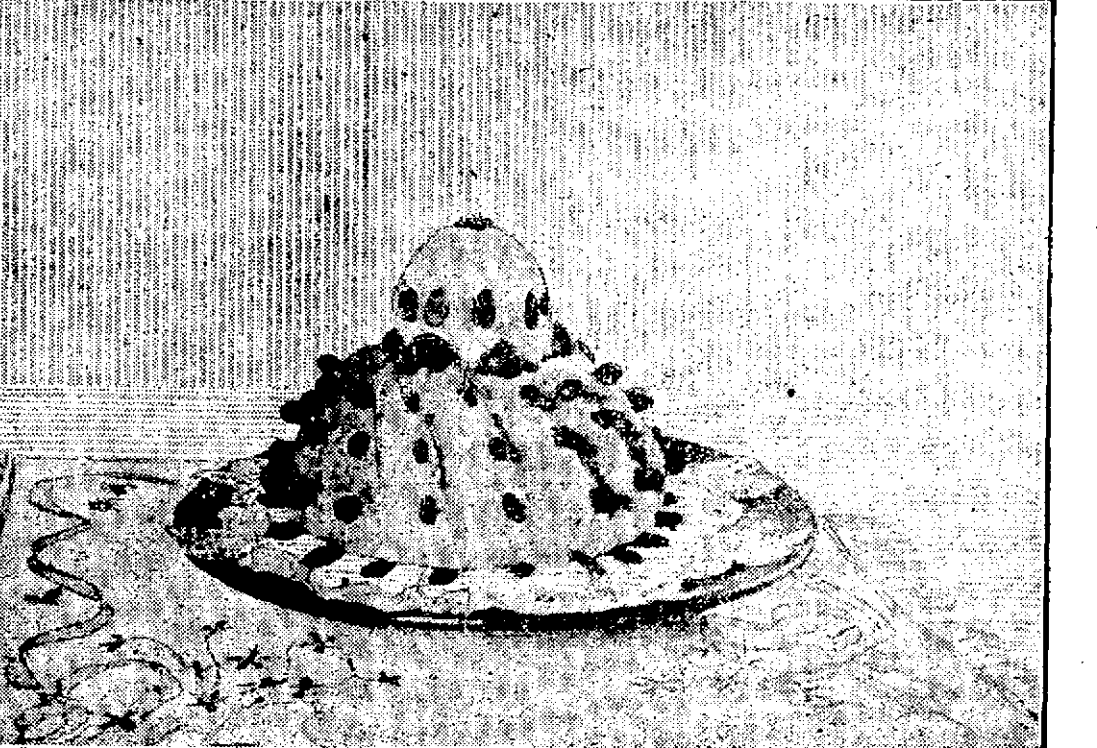
Last year a woman in a neighboring city, making an early morning trip to one of the big shops of the town, found the work of preparation for the day just begun. In the low-ceiled basement, where all sorts of

chases delivered at a certain hour. The in- stant the public comes to make the last two weeks before Christmas a nightmare of he- lated shopping, just so soon as the shops are able to close it is shut out as decreed at 6 and permit their employees to go home to rest. When the Christmas shopping is done from October 1 until December 1, instead of from December 15 until a December 24, the raggedness of falling prices, dying birds and exhausted messengers will be done away with.

All that any isolated shopper may do this year is to shop as early in the morning as possible, to carry her own parcels as best she may and to use some measure of pa- tience and courtesy in her dealings with the clerks. She will do well to satisfy herself before buying that the shop makes adequate provision in the line of silver and not for the salespeople whom her own indulgence and indifference have compelled to night work. That she should actually forgo the delights of giving to the few whom she loves and to the many to whom she "owes," merely be- cause of the suffering her gifts entail upon those whom she does not know and to whom she claims she owes nothing, is too much to expect at this stage of civilization.



FILET FARCI SAUCE.



MOUSSE DE MARRONS.



# SPECIAL WATER COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT TO PEOPLE

## Suggests That a System of Wells be Established in the Niles Cone and That the Water be Pumped to Oakland---Total Cost is Estimated at \$3,500,000---Reports of the Engineers---Options are Secured on Land.

The following is self-explanatory:  
Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10, 1903.  
Samuel T. Alexander, Esq., Pres. Executive Committee of Citizens' Committee to Expense of Investigation of Water Supply.

My Dear Sir:—Herewith I hand you our report on "Municipal Ownership of Water and Available Sources of Supply."

It is addressed, and I think properly, to the Citizens of Oakland, but inasmuch as the contributors whom your Committee represents, have made possible a suitable and thorough investigation of the subject, we have thought it proper to give publicity to our report through you. Respectfully yours,

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Chairman Citizens' Committee on Water Supply.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Oakland, January 9th, 1903.  
To The Citizens of Oakland:—The undersigned, complying with a request signed by fifteen hundred or more citizens, asking us to make an "Investigation concerning the Municipal Ownership of Water and Available Sources of Supply," have made a careful investigation of these subjects, and respectfully submit the following report:

We make acknowledgment of the financial aid rendered by the contributors to a fund placed at our disposal, which has enabled us to obtain engineering talent of a high order, without which assistance our labors and the conclusions to which they might lead, would have had little value, as a guide, for the action of our people.

**MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.**  
This report is not the place for a general discussion of the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, nor does the duty assigned to this committee call for extended argument. On the broad subject, probably there would be found, among the members of the Committee, as much difference of opinion as exists among thinking men who have considered this matter; but upon one point this committee is agreed—that under existing conditions the City of Oakland should own and distribute the water supply to its citizens.

As pertaining to this particular utility, the following facts appear:  
Of the one hundred and thirty-seven cities in the United States, each having a population of 20,000 or more, one hundred and one own their water works, while thirty-six do not. Of the fifty-eight cities of large size, more than half own their water works, including Oakland itself, only ten do not own their water supply. Of the thirty larger cities, having populations ranging from 135,000 upward, only two—San Francisco and New Orleans—do not own their water supply systems, and the latter city has already committed itself to the acquisition of a municipally owned supply. Several cities are added every year to the list of those which have acquired municipal water works; while very few, if any, instances can be cited where cities, having acquired a municipally owned supply, have turned the business over to private enterprise.

The protection of the Public Health is a consideration of the highest importance, and we believe that this will be most effectively promoted by the municipal ownership of water supply; regulations to insure freedom from pollution can generally be more strictly enforced under these conditions, and a city will certainly be found more ready to incur expense for filtration and for other measures necessary to promote the purity of its water than a private corporation.

**INVOLVES LARGE INVESTMENT.**  
The operation of a water works plant, unlike any other enterprises involving a large investment of capital, is quite simple, and does not require a numerous operating force or a large number of employees in any department. A superintendent engineer of scientific attainments and good executive ability, can easily and with a small force, do all the work necessary to supply the inhabitants of Oakland with water, if that water and a good distributing system is owned by the city.

Financial considerations also appear, on the whole, to favor municipal ownership of water. Mr. Bird S. Coler, late comptroller of the City of New York, whose knowledge of the subject and whose honesty will hardly be questioned, is authority for the statement that the water supply of that city is a paying investment, "that after paying the interest on the bonds issued to acquire it and provide for the principal, there remains a substantial profit over the cost of maintenance; that while large sums must be expended in the future for extensions yet the receipts will more than even more rapidly than the expenditures, and it is only a matter of time when the city will own, free of debt, a vast system of water works that will return to the public treasury a very large net income."

**WHAT MAYOR SNYDER SAYS.**  
Mayor M. P. Snyder, of Los Angeles, writes to this committee under date of December 18, 1902, as follows: "From February 1st, 1902 to November 30, 1902, the Los Angeles Domestic Water Works have produced for the city a profit of approximately \$220,000. You will notice, however, that the expenditures have been greatly enlarged by reason of improvements and extensions of the water plant."

Public ownership has been demonstrated to be a success in Los Angeles, so far as the water system is concerned. The relative charges for water in Los Angeles and Oakland will be shown later. Bonds issued for water works are not ordinarily paid out of the taxation, and interest charges are included in the annual appropriations. If at all, only as a matter of bookkeeping, because the income derived from water sold is ample to pay both interest and sinking fund requirements in addition to the cost of maintenance and operation.

While the tendency on the part of all progressive cities toward municipal ownership of the water supply seems very strong, it appears to us that there are reasons of peculiar weight and force why Oakland, as a municipality, should take over to itself this business. Our people are suffering under a very high schedule of water rates. While complete data for comparison is not at hand, it is safely asserted that our rates are among the very highest in the country. Flat rates here are fully double those of Los Angeles. The metro rate here to moderate consumers is nearly five times the rate in force in Los Angeles, being the rate of thirty-three cents per 100 cubic feet in Oakland against seven cents in Los Angeles. Our rates are based upon an excessive capitalization (the result of a consolidation of two competing companies) upon a valuation of the existing plant, which we believe is greatly in excess of the sum necessary for the city to acquire for itself an adequate supply and a far superior distributing system, and upon a rate of interest on such valuation which is fully twice as much as a prosperous city like Oakland should pay upon its bonded indebtedness. It might incur to acquire a plant of its own.

**FIXING RATES.**  
By virtue of a provision in our State Constitution, the duty of fixing rates for water supplied by the private corporation for use both by the city and its inhabitants, devolves upon the City Council. It is manifestly for the immediate financial interest of the private corporation that the rates should be fixed as high as possible. On the other hand, it is natural that councilmen should be subject to some pressure on the part of consumers to have rates fixed on a low scale. The provisions of the Constitution as to the basis of data which shall govern the council in their action on water rates are found in practice to be of very uncertain interpretation, and they have been made to cover almost any rates, high or low, which a council may choose to impose. The conflicting interests of corporate and consumer have been, and with the present knowledge and strenuous effort of vision, ever will be, a prolific source of incompetency and corruption in our municipal government. With the public mind in a constant state of agitation on this subject (a condition which is the natural result of present excessive water rates), the council is subjected to the most intense and often professed attitude towards this one question rather than on their general high character and integrity, and their capacity for dealing with public affairs.

Experience has shown us that these conditions are sure to lead to inefficiency and corruption in our government. The motive and the opportunity for bribery are then present, and it has been well said that no safeguard of the law can prevent corruption when both parties are willing.

No officer of a city government, who is under obligation to a public utility corporation for his nomination and election, or for any other reason, is capable of judging fairly between the interests of a city and its citizens, on the one part, and those of such corporation on the other.

Although the law was framed to prevent oppression, yet in its construction and execution it has proved a failure. It has been fruitful only of constant conflict between the interests involved, of costly litigation, of corruption in municipal politics, of suspicion in the public mind regarding the integrity of officials; of complaints as to the quality of water, and of the inadequacy of service; and, more than all, it has failed of its very purpose to bring about such reasonable rates as are satisfactory to the great body of water consumers.

**THE EVILS ENDURED.**  
The evils which the people of Oakland suffer, under the unfortunate system we have just reviewed, have become undeniable.

It may now be proper to anticipate and to answer the chief argument that is currently used in opposition to municipal ownership, viz: "The public cannot successfully administer." The eminently satisfactory financial results shown by the water works of the largest publicly owned and operated systems in the country, the Metropolitan system in Massachusetts, could be cited as one example to the contrary; but that the management of such an enterprise by a municipality is not ordinarily as carefully and economically conducted as by a private corporation, we must be admitted.

The difference is manifest. In the private corporation the officials and servants are appointed under the tests of ability and fitness for their respective positions. They are actuated by the single and common purpose of making an adequate profit on the capital entrusted to their care, and each is held to an account of personal responsibility; their management being gauged by the financial results that it yields.

**MUNICIPAL CONTROL.**  
Under municipal control the appoint-

AS A RESULT OF OUR INVESTIGATIONS YOUR COMMITTEE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE CITY OF OAKLAND SHOULD TAKE INTO ITS OWN HANDS THE SUPPLYING OF ITS INHABITANTS WITH WATER AND THAT THE BEST SOURCE OF SUPPLY THIS SIDE OF THE SIERRAS IS THAT TO BE FOUND IN THE NILES GRAVEL BED.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADEQUATE DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM, THE LAYING OF PIPE LINES TO NILES, THE PURCHASE FROM THE OWNERS OF LAND ON THIS OF THE RIGHT TO DEVELOP AND CARRY AWAY WATER FOR OUR USE, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUMPING PLANTS THEREON. PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS SHOULD BE INSTITUTED IN ALL CASES WHERE THE OWNERS REFUSE TO TAKE FAIR COMPENSATION FOR THEIR PROPERTY. WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO PURCHASE THE WATER RIGHTS OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF LANDS ON THESE GRAVEL BEDS, BUT EXPERIENCE WILL BE THE BEST TEST AS TO THE QUANTITY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE CITY ALL THE WATER IT NEEDS.

YOUR COMMITTEE, IN ANTICIPATION OF A PROBABLE RISE IN THE ASKING PRICES OF LAND FROM WHICH WATER MAY BE TAKEN, HAS ALREADY SECURED OPTIONS UPON CERTAIN LANDS, WHICH OPTIONS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE CITY AS SOON AS PROCEEDINGS ARE INSTITUTED FOR SECURING WATER FROM THOSE GRAVEL BEDS. THESE OPTIONS HAVE BEEN SECURED UPON THE ADVICE OF ENGINEERS THAT THE LANDS COVERED BY THEM ARE THE MOST SUITABLE FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

WE BELIEVE THE ACCOMPANYING ESTIMATE OF CITY ENGINEER F. C. TURNER, BEING \$2,751,000 FOR EVERYTHING EXCEPT WATER RIGHTS AND NECESSARY REAL ESTATE OUTSIDE THE CITY FOR PUMPING PLANTS, ETC., IS A LIBERAL ESTIMATE; THAT IT IS AMPLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN AND EFFICIENT PLANT AND THAT HE HAS MADE ALLOWANCE FOR PRESENT HIGH PRICES OF MATERIALS AND LABOR.

WE CANNOT MAKE A CLOSE ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF ACQUIRING NECESSARY WATER RIGHTS AND REAL ESTATE FOR PUMPING PLANTS, BUT WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL EXCEED \$500,000.

IT IS OUR OPINION THAT THE TOTAL COST OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE WATER, CAN BE KEPT WITHIN THE SUM OF \$3,500,000.

HEREWITH ARE PRESENTED THE REPORTS OF MR. HERING AND MR. SANDERS ON THE NILES CONE, OF MR. TURNER ON A NEEDED DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM AND OF MR. MILLER ON WELLS IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND AND ON THE DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM OF CONTRA COSTA WATER COMPANY.—Extract from Water Committee's Report.

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The most serious objection to the character of the water from Pinole creek can be obviated by diverting the water before it reaches the alluvial lands on said creek. The watershed of these two creeks is thirty-two (32) square miles. The watershed of San Leandro creek, which supplies Lake Chabot, is forty-one (41) square miles. The rainfall on the San Pablo and Pinole watersheds is nearly two inches greater than on the San Leandro creek watershed. We are of the opinion that the City of Oakland would fare as well if supplied with water from San Pablo and Pinole creeks as it does now from San Leandro creek, leaving out of consideration the additional water supply that the Contra Costa Company obtains from its well below the Niles Cone.

Under the laws of this State the City of Oakland may exercise the right of eminent domain, and has the power to condemn the lands it needs on San Pablo and Pinole creeks for the purpose of securing water for its inhabitants. An eight million gallons per day are not sufficient for the City of Oakland we are of the opinion that it can be supplemented by artesian wells within the boundaries of the city limits. We have caused a careful survey to be made of all wells in the City of Oakland, and filed here with a statement showing the results of those investigations. It may be summarized as follows:

Underlying a large portion of the City of Oakland at sufficient depth to prevent any contamination from surface drainage there are water-bearing strata of varying thickness. By proper and systematic development a supply of excellent water sufficient to supplement that from San Pablo and Pinole creeks for the present purposes of our people can be obtained, but the quantity is not sufficient for future needs. In respect to the quality of the water obtainable from San Pablo and Pinole creeks, it is not probable that it is superior to that from San Leandro creek. Our people have had an unfortunate experience of the quality of Lake Chabot water, and are not likely to be satisfied with water from San Pablo and Pinole creeks unless means are resorted to for thorough filtration. The excellent character of ground water that goes through a natural process of filtration will be spoken of later on.

**CONTRA COSTA WATER COMPANY WORKS.**  
The corporation known as the Contra Costa Water Company, now and heretofore furnishing the City of Oakland with water, obtains its supply principally from two sources. First—From the watershed of San Leandro creek; and second—from artesian wells near Alvarado. The water that may be obtained from Lake Chabot cannot be increased in quantity and does not, in the opinion of your committee, exceed the quantity that may be obtained from Pinole and San Pablo creeks. The water that comes from the artesian wells near Alvarado is, no doubt, derived from the Niles gravel beds, which we shall consider at length hereafter. These artesian wells, as a source of supply may just as well be utilized by the City of Oakland as by a private corporation. Under any circumstances the Contra Costa Water Company has no means of increasing the quantity of water to be furnished to the City of Oakland save by purchasing and utilizing the same subterranean waters which the city may purchase and utilize.

**DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM.**  
We have made an investigation of the distributing system of the Contra Costa Water Company, now in use, and find it inadequate to the needs of our city. As an example: The mains in more than one hundred and fifty miles of our streets are only two inches or less in diameter, and there are not many places where the mains are sufficient to furnish an adequate amount of water in case of fire. A better distributing system would materially decrease the cost of insurance upon our property and enhance the value of all our real estate.

Attached hereto is a report upon the present distributing system of the Contra Costa Water Company. Also a report made by the present City Engineer, Mr. Turner, of the cost of a distributing system such as Oakland should have. A comparison between Mr. Turner's estimates of what the city needs, and what the Contra Costa Water Company furnishes us, is instructive.

In the opinion of your committee the great value of all the property that is represented by the water supply of the city is far below the sum of seven million dollars. If the City of Oakland should conclude that its interests would be best subserved by purchasing the property of the Contra Costa Water Company there is no reason, in case the price cannot be agreed upon, why it should not avail itself of the right of eminent domain and institute proceedings in the courts for the condemnation of this property for the use of the city. The city would have to pay a fair value, to be assessed by a jury. If the case is properly presented on the part of the city we believe a fair verdict could be obtained, doing justice to both the city and to the corporation.

season than surface waters. At the present time fifty-four per cent of American cities are dependent on ground water. Brooklyn gets all its water from wells. London and Paris are largely supplied from that source. We understand that Vienna and some other large cities use only ground water. The trend of engineering authority seems to favor ground water, if it can be obtained. The Bay Cities Water Company, that proposes to utilize the waters of Coyote Creek in Santa Clara County, and expects to obtain 60,000,000 gallons per diem therefrom, intends to pump the water from a great gravel bed into which the creek flows, instead of building retaining dams. The gravel bed thoroughly filters the water. There can be no doubt that the Niles gravel bed constitutes an immense natural reservoir of filtered water, from which sufficient may be obtained, not only for Oakland, but also for Berkeley and Alameda, unless the inflow into this reservoir is permanently cut off.

**WHAT ENGINEERS SAY.**  
Can the inflow into this great natural reservoir be permanently cut off? Your committee has employed two competent engineers to investigate the subject, and they are not agreed as to whether it is possible to cut off this inflow. The Spring Valley Water Works has already constructed a dam to bed rock a short distance above Niles, by which the visible surface flow of the creek is diverted in summer to San Francisco. Both engineers are agreed that this diversion of the six million gallons daily of water flowing through the canyon will not deprive the gravel bed of a sufficient supply to serve the needs of the people on this side of the bay. Both are agreed also that this reservoir is so large that, though we should have a season when no water at all came down the canyon, the supply in the reservoir would not be exhausted. Mr. Hering, a competent engineer, testified that this natural reservoir holds a supply sufficient for two and a half years. We are informed that there never has yet been a season when water did not come down the canyon and flow into the gravel bed.

Our engineers, Mr. W. H. Sanders, of Los Angeles and Pomona, has had great experience in developing subterranean waters in Southern California. As is well known, the fruit orchards of that section of country are wholly dependent upon irrigation, and the rainfall for the past five years having been small, the horticultural interests of Southern California have been preserved by developing subterranean waters, which have been proved to be far in excess of any heretofore supposed possibilities. Mr. Sanders has been very successful as an engineer in this work, developing ground water. He believes that the Niles gravel bed is in part supplied by a percolation from the valleys above through openings in the rock below the surface of the apparent bed rock. In support of this theory he believes the experience of the owners of irrigation wells driven into the gravel beds below the mouth of San Antonio creek north of Pomona. From these wells a large amount of subterranean water is obtained for irrigating the orchards below. A tunnel was driven across the gravel bed below. The plan did not work, for it was found that the supply of water to the gravel bed was not affected and the wells continued to receive their water from the watershed of the creek.

**HERING'S REPORT.**  
Mr. Rudolph Hering, whose reputation in the United States as an engineer is second to none, was brought by your committee from New York to investigate the same matters submitted to Mr. Sanders. Mr. Hering is most conservative in his opinion, and while he believes and reports that the Niles gravel bed, under present conditions, will afford an ample supply of water to Oakland, yet does not say that it is impossible for the Spring Valley Water Works, by future operations, to cut off the inflow into the gravel bed.

Mr. Sanders believes the inflow into the gravel bed cannot be shut off by anything that can be done by the Spring Valley Water Works, because he is of the opinion that more water falls on the water sheds of Alameda and Calaveras creeks than comes down the visible beds of those creeks, or is taken up by evaporation or plant life, and therefore must escape into the gravel bed at Niles through apertures in the rock below the apparent bed rock.

Your committee is not competent to say which of these engineers is right, and does not believe it possible to decide the question save by actual test. Of course it is not a practical question, and will never be decided if the Spring Valley Water Works does not undertake to prevent a sufficiency of storm water coming down Alameda and Calaveras creeks to keep the Niles gravel bed full. We do not believe a conflict between the Spring Valley Water Works and the City of Oakland on this proposition is likely to arise. The reasons for this will more fully appear when we come to discuss the work of that corporation on our side of San Francisco Bay. But if the Spring Valley Water Works should succeed in preventing a sufficient inflow into the Niles gravel bed from the winter rains, the condition of Oakland will not be as unfortunate if it owns its own water works as it will be if it continues to depend on the Contra Costa Water Company, for the reason that the city will be in a position, by virtue of owning its distributing system and a pipe line to Niles, to compel the Spring Valley Water Works to give us water at Niles, paying

it a reasonable remuneration therefor.

**AS TO WELLS.**  
The wells known as the Dingee wells derive their water, no doubt, from these same gravel beds, and if the inflow into these beds is cut off, Oakland must be the sufferer, whether she owns her own water works and pumping plant, or depends upon the works and pumping plant of the Contra Costa Water Company. If she owns her own water works she will be in a position to treat with the Spring Valley Water Works as the necessities of the case require.

This brings us to the discussion of a subject of the utmost possible importance, not only to the City of Oakland, but to the Cities of Berkeley and Alameda, and the outlying districts contiguous to those cities, and which must inevitably in the near future, become a part thereof, viz: **SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS AND ALAMEDA CREEK.**  
The City of Oakland now has a population of about eighty-two thousand, and is rapidly growing. The cities of Alameda and Berkeley are rapidly growing. The community including these three cities now constitutes an important portion of California, and in the near future these cities will have within their borders half a million of people. They must have water. The San Leandro, San Pablo and Pinole creeks, all combined, are not sufficient for that purpose for any long period, nor is the water to be derived from the source of the Niles cone. Alameda creek and Calaveras creek are the natural water supply of the communities on our side of the bay of San Francisco, and very soon will constitute the only sufficient supply of water to the city, whether the water is taken from the gravel bed at Niles or higher up the stream.

The Spring Valley Water Works for more than forty years has furnished water to the inhabitants of San Francisco. Nearly thirty years ago the City of San Francisco employed engineers to conduct investigations to be made looking to the acquiring of water by the municipality, sufficient in quantity for many more years to come. These engineers, after examination, reported that the Spring Valley Water Works owned, the sources of supply of the peninsula, that Alameda creek and Calaveras creek could furnish all the water needed by the city for an indefinite time in the future. As soon as the report became public the Spring Valley Water Works, for the purpose of no doubt, of heading off the acquisition by the City of San Francisco of its own water supply, and also, in all probability, for the purpose of heading off any competing corporation, purchased sufficient of the water rights on Alameda creek and in Calaveras valley to control the source of supply. 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carry away the only supply of water adequate for the needs of the inhabitants of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. We go even further, and say that the corporation has the right to take the water necessary for our existence, unless there is absolutely no other way for the metropolitan city to get water. If there is not water on the peninsula for San Francisco, she can obtain an abundance in Santa Clara County, or in going to the Sierras.

RIGHT TO THE WATER.

It might also be a question, in case there is not sufficient water available for San Francisco, and likewise not enough for Berkeley, Alameda and Oakland, whether the last named cities do not have a prior right for their own supply from the waters of Alameda creek before there can be any diversion to San Francisco. Our people can no more live without water than any other. We must have it. It is absolutely essential, not only to the property, but even to the continued existence of the community on this side of the bay, and it cannot be tolerated that our only sufficient source of supply should be taken from us by a corporation to sell to another city. And the case is made much worse when the large amount of water furnished by Escadero, San Gregorio and Butano creeks, and other streams on the same side of the bay, are not utilized for the purpose of supplying San Francisco, or if they are not sufficient, that that city does not avail itself of Coyote Creek or other creeks in Santa Clara County, or bring this necessary life from the high Sierras.

Section 1240 of the Code of Civil procedure provides that property may be taken for public use, and by subdivision 3 it declares that there may be taken "property appropriated to public use, but such property shall not be taken unless for a more necessary public use than that to which it has been already appropriated."

We understand that this section of our Code is a statement of a general principle of the law of eminent domain. Taking into consideration all the conditions of water supply for San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, can there be any more necessary use for the waters of Alameda creek than giving life to the great community for which this creek is the natural supply?

MAY BRING ACTION.

We therefore advise that Oakland may, by judicial proceedings, if no satisfactory arrangement can be made by contract, condemn such of the property of Spring Valley Water Works as may be necessary to give us water. If there is a question as to whether we should have a right to condemn and appropriate the water to the extent already diverted for use to San Francisco by the Spring Valley Water Works, there can be no question that the waters not already actually in use, and which include all of the storm waters on the Alameda and Calaveras water sheds may be condemned.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of our investigations your committee is of the opinion that the city of Oakland should take into its own hands the supplying of its inhabitants with water and that the best course of supply this side of the Sierras is that to be found in the Niles gravel bed.

We therefore recommend the construction of an adequate distributing system, the laying out of the water works, the purchase from the owners of land on this gravel bed of the right to develop and carry away water for our use, and the construction of pumping plants thereon. Proceedings in the courts should be instituted in all cases where the owners refuse to sell at fair compensation for their property. We do not believe it necessary to purchase the water rights of a large amount of lands on these gravel beds, but experience will be the best test as to the quantity necessary to give the city all the water it needs.

COMMITTEE SECURES OPTIONS.

Your committee, in anticipation of a probable rise in the asking prices of land from which water may be taken, has already secured options upon certain lands, which options will be assigned to the city as soon as proceedings are instituted for securing water from these gravel beds. These options have been secured upon the advice of engineers that the lands covered by them are the most suitable for water development.

If it is said that the question is before the Supreme court as to whether the percolating water can take the water from the underground reservoir for the use of a city, our reply is that until the recent decision of Katz vs. Walkinshaw the Supreme Court of this state has uniformly held that the water in the gravel beds, through the right of percolation, belongs to the owner of the land and he could do as he pleased with it, and similar decisions have been rendered by the highest courts of most of the States of the Union. The opinion in the case referred to was written by the late Justice Temple, but the Supreme Court has recently reversed the ruling therein, and it is not at all probable that the original opinion will be sustained, as it is in conflict with repeated prior adjudications of our Supreme Court. That tribunal will very soon finally dispose of the matter.

CASE IN COURT.

The Contra Costa Water Company joined in the petition to the Supreme Court for a rehearing in Katz vs. Walkinshaw, for if the Court should affirm that case, then, of course, the pumping from the Dingee wells can be enjoined, unless the Contra Costa Water Company pays the owners of the property covering the gravel bed. The ultimate expense is, therefore, bound to come back upon Oakland and Alameda, and the water which the city would turn out from the Contra Costa Water Company or owns its own plant. It must not be overlooked, in considering what should be paid to the owners of land covering the Niles Cone, that if it should turn out from actual fact that the Spring Valley Water Works can cut the inflow into the gravel bed, then these property owners will have no water to sell, for they have already sold their riparian rights to the Spring Valley Water Works, giving to that corporation the right to impound and divert all the waters of the creek. The City of Oakland has, however, the right, in order to get water for its inhabitants, to condemn all the water of Alameda Creek over and above the usual daily flow now diverted by the Spring Valley Water Works. And we believe that the City of Oakland, if it is condemned, as a "more necessary public use" the water now being diverted

to San Francisco. It is the opinion of competent engineers that the lands between Niles and the bay, and covering this Cone, will not be affected at all by pumping out the water from the gravel beds below, or by shutting off the inflow from Alameda creek. They say the only possible effect will be to lower the wells bored into the gravel bed, but as this water is only used for domestic purposes, and can only be used for domestic purposes of the farmers living on the land, except in the case of the Contra Costa Water Works and some manufacturing establishments, the amount of damage that Oakland would have to pay would undoubtedly be small.

GRAVEL BEDS.

By resorting first to the gravel beds for water we may avoid conflict with the Spring Valley Water Works, for we may be able to get all we need from these gravel beds notwithstanding anything the Spring Valley Water Works may do. But in the event that the inflow of water to the Niles Cone is shut off by the City of Oakland, the distributing system and a pipe line to Niles will be of great advantage, because the city then will be in a position either to make a favorable contract with the Spring Valley Water Works or to proceed by condemnation to acquire a sufficient supply from Alameda creek for our needs.

As a larger amount of water can be obtained from Alameda creek and Calaveras creek than is necessary at present for the use of the people on this side of the bay, there is no reason in law, nor objection from a business point of view, to the City of Oakland entering into contract with the Spring Valley Water Works whereby the last named corporation shall undertake to supply, at or near Niles, water at a satisfactory rate per million gallons per diem, to be diverted at that point into the water works and distributing system belonging to the city of Oakland, in which the City of Oakland insists upon its rights we have no doubt that a reasonable arrangement, fair to the Spring Valley Water Works and fair to our City, can be made for diverting water at Niles from Alameda creek for the use of our people.

SPRING VALLEY'S POSITION.

And in case that an arrangement by contract cannot be made with the Spring Valley Water Works we have no doubt that the courts will uphold the people of Oakland in their right to condemn and appropriate the waters of Alameda creek, as against any claim that may be set up by the Spring Valley Water Works. That account, under the City of Oakland, should the people of San Francisco, that the cities on this side of the bay intend to assert their rights to the waters of the two streams spoken of whenever that water becomes an absolute necessity for our use. All future expenditures made by the Spring Valley Water Works in developing or impounding the waters of these two creeks should be with full notice to the people of Oakland and Alameda, and they should be made in the premises and will enforce them.

Before concluding our report we desire to add that the time may come when the people of this side of the bay, including San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, to bring from the Sierras enough water to meet the needs of all their inhabitants. Whenever concerted action can be taken in the future, the city of Oakland should be a part of the cheap and abundant supply of as the water as there is in the world can be obtained. The first cost of the undertaking, however, is so great, that even the largest of the cities named will not, probably, for some years to come, undertake it on its own account, and the city of Oakland, therefore, it is altogether probable that private capital will, in the near future, utilize the waters of one or more of the rivers flowing down the western slope of the Sierras for generating electric power, and then, after using it for that purpose, conduct the water to the city of San Francisco for the use of the inhabitants of the different cities about it.

THE COST.

We believe the accompanying estimate of City Engineer F. C. Turner, being \$2,761,000 for everything except water rights and necessary real estate outside the city, for pumping plants, etc., is a liberal estimate; that it is ample for the construction of a modern and efficient plant, and that he has made allowance for present high prices of materials and labor.

We cannot make a close estimate of the cost of acquiring necessary water rights and real estate for pumping plants, but we do not believe it will exceed \$500,000.

It is our opinion that the total cost of the entire system, including the water, can be kept within the sum of \$3,500,000. Herewith are presented the reports of City Engineer F. C. Turner on a needed distributive system, and of Mr. Miller on wells in the City limits of Oakland, and on the distributive system of Contra Costa Water Company.

THE MOST IMPORTANT REQUIREMENT.

Finally your committee desires to say that the most important requisite for securing an adequate supply of water at reasonable cost, is the election to the legislative body of our city of representative men, of character, ability, and firmness. The money for water must be raised by the issue of bonds, and our people will never vote for a bond issue until they are fully convinced that the money which must handle the large sums necessary to make the enterprise a success. There must be negotiations with able corporation managers. A weak council, however honest, cannot compete on equal terms with such men. Our representatives must know when and how to negotiate, and when and how to fight. Our city is in a difficult position, and we cannot get out of it unless we elect our best citizens to office. If we can elect an honest and capable council, all other evil good things will be added unto us.

JOHN L. HOWARD.

WARREN OLNEY, SOL. KAHN, JAMES P. TAYLOR.

RUDOLPH HERING'S REPORT.

Oakland, Dec. 30, 1902.

To the Citizens' Committee on the Investigation of Water Supply for the City of Oakland, California: Gentlemen: You have requested me to investigate the available sources of subterranean water at Niles and vicinity and to designate the quantity which may be supplied therefrom to the City of Oakland. The next day I met your committee and in general outlined what I believed could be done to answer your question within the limited time available. On a subsequent day I examined a large portion of the valley of the Alameda and Calaveras creeks, and the waters of the creek, the City of Oakland has, however, the right, in order to get water for its inhabitants, to condemn all the water of Alameda Creek over and above the usual daily flow now diverted by the Spring Valley Water Works. And we believe that the City of Oakland, if it is condemned, as a "more necessary public use" the water now being diverted

from the canyon to the bay. Usually the slopes in such material ranges from three to six feet per mile, varying with the quantity of flow, the greater slopes being found in wet weather. In dry weather the level of the groundwater at Niles should therefore be much lower than in wet weather, which it can practically be no difference near the bay.

CHARACTER OF GRAVEL.

I have examined the character of this gravel, both in place at the creek and after it had been excavated from near the surface. If the gravel maintains this character throughout its bed, I should say that from one cubic foot of gravel it is possible to withdraw a quantity of water equal to one-sixth of a cubic foot. At its best, one-third of the contents of such gravel consists of voids which may hold water. The sizes of the grains in this case, however, are quite irregular, which reduces the void content, and besides the capillarity will not allow all of the water to be withdrawn. Therefore one-sixth of the gravel, in my opinion, is about the proper figure to allow for.

PERPETUAL SUPPLY.

To maintain a constant drain of water at any locality there must be from some source a perpetual supply of at least the same quantity of water, which primary source is the rainfall upon the watershed or drainage area above the point where the drain is made. In the present case, the area for the watershed of Alameda and Calaveras creeks above Niles, stated as being about six hundred square miles, and the rainfall is the precipitation upon this area.

From the Rainfall Distribution Map, accompanying a report on irrigation and water supply of California by William Hamilton Hall, State Engineer, I find the precipitation at various points at or near the watershed to be as follows: Niles, 15.75 inches; Pleasanton, 17.25 inches; Alameda, 17.25 inches; Mount Hamilton, 17.25 inches; Mount Diablo, 17.25 inches; Mount Hamilton, 17.25 inches.

From your secretary I have received a statement of the rainfall gauged for 22 years at San Leandro, Lake or Lake Chabot, from which the average at this point to be 22.5 inches. Taking into consideration the extent, character and distribution of the several characteristic parts of this entire watershed, I believe that 20 inches is a fair average for the entire watershed. This rainfall upon it, a figure which is at least sufficiently close for the present purpose.

Of this rain the main part is evaporated from the surface of the ground, or disappears by being absorbed by plants. Another part visibly runs off on the surface into the creek and reaches the new dam of the Spring Valley Water Works. The remaining part of the water percolates in and through the soil until it reaches the water table, from which it is then discharged as springs or seeps into the open waterways, streams, ditches or into the bay.

HIS OWN CONCLUSION.

No exact division of these parts seem to be available in this case, and I have been obliged to form my own conclusion, based on similar cases in other localities, on the concentration of the rainfall over about six months of the year, on the average declivity of the surface and permeability of the soil, on the existing ground water development, and on the amount of vegetation covering the area. From the reports of the Spring Valley Water Works dam in 1902, it was found that the annual rainfall of 20 inches into not over two and two-thirds inches of surface runoff, and one-third inch for ground water runoff, and it inches for evaporation. It is probable that the runoff will be rather less and not more than these amounts.

A water supply such as we are considering is dependent upon the minimum and not on the average rainfall. A city must have an ample source at all times, in case of drought, in order to prevent possible injurious sanitary results and danger from a large conflagration. In view of the large underground storage which is found available at Niles, it is proper to take the minimum rainfall for a single year but for two low years in succession. From the Lake Chabot records we have the following: 1884-85, 12.92 inches; 1885-86, 20.25 inches; 1886-87, 12.92 inches; 1887-88, 14.59 inches; 1888-89, 12.92 inches.

We have the following Mount Hamilton observations: 1887-88, 17.65 inches; 1888-89, 25.73 inches. For these two periods of drought I do not think we should assume an annual rainfall of more than 15 inches which in my opinion would be liberal allowance. The foregoing division of the rainfall into evaporation and runoff, when referred to this small rainfall, would, in my opinion, give us a total of about one-fourth inch for the surface runoff, one-fourth inch for the ground water runoff, and about 13 inches for evaporation. I even feel sure that a year might occur when the rain would fall in consecutive rainfalls, and the total ground water runoff might be reduced to one inch instead of two inches, precedents for which have occurred in this neighborhood.

SPRING VALLEY.

The Spring Valley Water Works through their position have at present the prior right to the two inches and respectively one inch of rainfall per annum which a dry year would furnish. But their present works are not capable of taking away more than about two-fifths of one inch of rainfall. If two inches of rain fall, and the water is not taken away, what they remove, one and three-fifths inches remain; if but one inch is available, but three-fifths of an inch remain. The question now arises as to how much of this remainder can be secured for the present purpose.

I am well satisfied, and this opinion is confirmed by Prof. A. C. Lawson of the University of California, that no ground water in any appreciable quantity precludes through the rocks of the mountainous region between the Niles and Alameda creeks above the Spring Valley Water Works dam into Niles Canyon to the plains below. Whatever water is available below must pass over this dam or be supplied by the rainfall upon the plains. Assuming that the rate of infiltration has been one inch per hundred gallons per day for 48 days, there would have been a partial withdrawal of the storage reserve of only 675 million gallons, a small amount compared with the total reserve, not to speak of the inflow during the remaining part of the year.

In the practice of water and sewage filtration through gravel and sand, a large experience has been gained with the rates at which water will pass through porous material, and the rate at which the best suited for such purposes might be popularly characterized as equal to that of good mortar sand. The rate of percolation of average river water for the present purpose through the Niles gravel, which is about 15 million gallons per acre per day, providing the surface sand was kept in a fairly clean condition, which the flowing water of the creek, and some special attention could accomplish. A coarser sand would allow of a greater rate of filtration.

NILES CONE SUPPLY.

Applying this conclusion and assuming that the length of the gravel bed in the river from Red Rock dam to Bell Ranch bridge is 30,000 feet, and its average effective width is 50 feet, the area for filtration would be about 35 acres. Taking a rate of filtration of but four million gallons per acre per day, we would have a percolation of 140 million gallons per day, which practically confirms Mr. Allard's deduction from his measured flows.

ESTIMATE OF WATER.

From this and other information he makes an estimate of the amount of water, which, during the rainy season, would percolate into the gravel between the above points. After determining the average number of rainy days in the winter to be 48, he concludes that during these days there would filter into the gravel from the creek 7,150 million gallons, or about 150 million gallons per day. From the entirely independent water potential source I have received an estimate that the percolation from the creek has been at the rate of about 100 million gallons per day; for 48 days this would give a total of 4,800 million gallons filtering into the gravel during this time.

The average daily flow of the creek during the time when Mr. Allard made his estimate, is stated by him to have been about a thousand million gallons. He also states that the water in the creek, between the dam and the bridge, the creek becomes dry soon after the cessation of rains and remains dry all summer, and gives it as his opinion that in the dry year of 1887 to '88 the total amount of water passing over the Water Works dam was about 150 million gallons. The amount diverted into the conduit was about 5,881 million gallons. I have no reason to question these deductions.

As the rate of consumption is 15 million gallons per day, it appears, assuming that the water is not wasted, that during the single dry year of 1887-88 there would have been enough infiltration to replenish the entire amount withdrawn. Assuming that the rate of infiltration has been one inch per hundred gallons per day for 48 days, there would have been a partial withdrawal of the storage reserve of only 675 million gallons, a small amount compared with the total reserve, not to speak of the inflow during the remaining part of the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water from a two-inch runoff on six hundred square miles is 2,787,840,000 cubic feet, or 20,000 million gallons per annum or say 57 million gallons per day, uniformly distributed as to time. Deducting the quantity withdrawn by the water works, let us suppose it to be the present maximum of ten million gallons, we still have a theoretical average overabundance during a dry year of 47 million gallons per day or 1,728 million gallons per annum. To utilize this water, as much of it as practicable must be held back and temporarily stored, and not discharged into the San Francisco bay as at present by the surface and underground flows. The Niles Cone has been suggested for this purpose, which is an accumulation of gravel and sand deposited ages ago by the Alameda creek after it emerged from the canyon and emptied its waters upon the plains. The material is very porous and at present readily yields large supplies of water. Many wells have been sunk into it. Some of which are said to yield 100,000 gallons per day. The surface of the groundwater slopes

from the canyon to the bay. Usually the slopes in such material ranges from three to six feet per mile, varying with the quantity of flow, the greater slopes being found in wet weather. In dry weather the level of the groundwater at Niles should therefore be much lower than in wet weather, which it can practically be no difference near the bay.

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From this and other information he makes an estimate of the amount of water, which, during the rainy season, would percolate into the gravel between the above points. After determining the average number of rainy days in the winter to be 48, he concludes that during these days there would filter into the gravel from the creek 7,150 million gallons, or about 150 million gallons per day. From the entirely independent water potential source I have received an estimate that the percolation from the creek has been at the rate of about 100 million gallons per day; for 48 days this would give a total of 4,800 million gallons filtering into the gravel during this time.

The average daily flow of the creek during the time when Mr. Allard made his estimate, is stated by him to have been about a thousand million gallons. He also states that the water in the creek, between the dam and the bridge, the creek becomes dry soon after the cessation of rains and remains dry all summer, and gives it as his opinion that in the dry year of 1887 to '88 the total amount of water passing over the Water Works dam was about 150 million gallons. The amount diverted into the conduit was about 5,881 million gallons. I have no reason to question these deductions.

As the rate of consumption is 15 million gallons per day, it appears, assuming that the water is not wasted, that during the single dry year of 1887-88 there would have been enough infiltration to replenish the entire amount withdrawn. Assuming that the rate of infiltration has been one inch per hundred gallons per day for 48 days, there would have been a partial withdrawal of the storage reserve of only 675 million gallons, a small amount compared with the total reserve, not to speak of the inflow during the remaining part of the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water from a two-inch runoff on six hundred square miles is 2,787,840,000 cubic feet, or 20,000 million gallons per annum or say 57 million gallons per day, uniformly distributed as to time. Deducting the quantity withdrawn by the water works, let us suppose it to be the present maximum of ten million gallons, we still have a theoretical average overabundance during a dry year of 47 million gallons per day or 1,728 million gallons per annum. To utilize this water, as much of it as practicable must be held back and temporarily stored, and not discharged into the San Francisco bay as at present by the surface and underground flows. The Niles Cone has been suggested for this purpose, which is an accumulation of gravel and sand deposited ages ago by the Alameda creek after it emerged from the canyon and emptied its waters upon the plains. The material is very porous and at present readily yields large supplies of water. Many wells have been sunk into it. Some of which are said to yield 100,000 gallons per day. The surface of the groundwater slopes

from the canyon to the bay. Usually the slopes in such material ranges from three to six feet per mile, varying with the quantity of flow, the greater slopes being found in wet weather. In dry weather the level of the groundwater at Niles should therefore be much lower than in wet weather, which it can practically be no difference near the bay.

CHARACTER OF GRAVEL.

I have examined the character of this gravel, both in place at the creek and after it had been excavated from near the surface. If the gravel maintains this character throughout its bed, I should say that from one cubic foot of gravel it is possible to withdraw a quantity of water equal to one-sixth of a cubic foot. At its best, one-third of the contents of such gravel consists of voids which may hold water. The sizes of the grains in this case, however, are quite irregular, which reduces the void content, and besides the capillarity will not allow all of the water to be withdrawn. Therefore one-sixth of the gravel, in my opinion, is about the proper figure to allow for.

PERPETUAL SUPPLY.

To maintain a constant drain of water at any locality there must be from some source a perpetual supply of at least the same quantity of water, which primary source is the rainfall upon the watershed or drainage area above the point where the drain is made. In the present case, the area for the watershed of Alameda and Calaveras creeks above Niles, stated as being about six hundred square miles, and the rainfall is the precipitation upon this area.

From the Rainfall Distribution Map, accompanying a report on irrigation and water supply of California by William Hamilton Hall, State Engineer, I find the precipitation at various points at or near the watershed to be as follows: Niles, 15.75 inches; Pleasanton, 17.25 inches; Alameda, 17.25 inches; Mount Hamilton, 17.25 inches; Mount Diablo, 17.25 inches; Mount Hamilton, 17.25 inches.

From your secretary I have received a statement of the rainfall gauged for 22 years at San Leandro, Lake or Lake Chabot, from which the average at this point to be 22.5 inches. Taking into consideration the extent, character and distribution of the several characteristic parts of this entire watershed, I believe that 20 inches is a fair average for the entire watershed. This rainfall upon it, a figure which is at least sufficiently close for the present purpose.

Of this rain the main part is evaporated from the surface of the ground, or disappears by being absorbed by plants. Another part visibly runs off on the surface into the creek and reaches the new dam of the Spring Valley Water Works. The remaining part of the water percolates in and through the soil until it reaches the water table, from which it is then discharged as springs or seeps into the open waterways, streams, ditches or into the bay.

HIS OWN CONCLUSION.

No exact division of these parts seem to be available in this case, and I have been obliged to form my own conclusion, based on similar cases in other localities, on the concentration of the rainfall over about six months of the year, on the average declivity of the surface and permeability of the soil, on the existing ground water development, and on the amount of vegetation covering the area. From the reports of the Spring Valley Water Works dam in 1902, it was found that the annual rainfall of 20 inches into not over two and two-thirds inches of surface runoff, and one-third inch for ground water runoff, and it inches for evaporation. It is probable that the runoff will be rather less and not more than these amounts.

A water supply such as we are considering is dependent upon the minimum and not on the average rainfall. A city must have an ample source at all times, in case of drought, in order to prevent possible injurious sanitary results and danger from a large conflagration. In view of the large underground storage which is found available at Niles, it is proper to take the minimum rainfall for a single year but for two low years in succession. From the Lake Chabot records we have the following: 1884-85, 12.92 inches; 1885-86, 20.25 inches; 1886-87, 12.92 inches; 1887-88, 14.59 inches; 1888-89, 12.92 inches.

We have the following Mount Hamilton observations: 1887-88, 17.65 inches; 1888-89, 25.73 inches. For these two periods of drought I do not think we should assume an annual rainfall of more than 15 inches which in my opinion would be liberal allowance. The foregoing division of the rainfall into evaporation and runoff, when referred to this small rainfall, would, in my opinion, give us a total of about one-fourth inch for the surface runoff, one-fourth inch for the ground water runoff, and about 13 inches for evaporation. I even feel sure that a year might occur when the rain would fall in consecutive rainfalls, and the total ground water runoff might be reduced to one inch instead of two inches, precedents for which have occurred in this neighborhood.

SPRING VALLEY.

The Spring Valley Water Works through their position have at present the prior right to the two inches and respectively one inch of rainfall per annum which a dry year would furnish. But their present works are not capable of taking away more than about two-fifths of one inch of rainfall. If two inches of rain fall, and the water is not taken away, what they remove, one and three-fifths inches remain; if but one inch is available, but three-fifths of an inch remain. The question now arises as to how much of this remainder can be secured for the present purpose.

I am well satisfied, and this opinion is confirmed by Prof. A. C. Lawson of the University of California, that no ground water in any appreciable quantity precludes through the rocks of the mountainous region between the Niles and Alameda creeks above the Spring Valley Water Works dam into Niles Canyon to the plains below. Whatever water is available below must pass over this dam or be supplied by the rainfall upon the plains. Assuming that the rate of infiltration has been one inch per hundred gallons per day for 48 days, there would have been a partial withdrawal of the storage reserve of only 675 million gallons, a small amount compared with the total reserve, not to speak of the inflow during the remaining part of the year.

In the practice of water and sewage filtration through gravel and sand, a large experience has been gained with the rates at which water will pass through porous material, and the rate at which the best suited for such purposes might be popularly characterized as equal to that of good mortar sand. The rate of percolation of average river water for the present purpose through the Niles gravel, which is about 15 million gallons per acre per day, providing the surface sand was kept in a fairly clean condition, which the flowing water of the creek, and some special attention could accomplish. A coarser sand would allow of a greater rate of filtration.

NILES CONE SUPPLY.

Applying this conclusion and assuming that the length of the gravel bed in the river from Red Rock dam to Bell Ranch bridge is 30,000 feet, and its average effective width is 50 feet, the area for filtration would be about 35 acres. Taking a rate of filtration of but four million gallons per acre per day, we would have a percolation of 140 million gallons per day, which practically confirms Mr. Allard's deduction from his measured flows.

ESTIMATE OF WATER.

From this and other information he makes an estimate of the amount of water, which, during the rainy season, would percolate into the gravel between the above points. After determining the average number of rainy days in the winter to be 48, he concludes that during these days there would filter into the gravel from the creek 7,150 million gallons, or about 150 million gallons per day.



# THE SPECIAL WATER COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

city at present is 525, or 105 more. I have used the even number of 200 for the additional number to be provided.

I am informed by the Fire Department that the cost to the city for installing new hydrants is now \$100 each. I have ascertained that those in use are now the property of the city and could be connected to the main mains if the works were built, but no allowance has been made for this as the item is relatively small. A large number put in at one time by the city for single hydrants installed at intervals, and the price of \$10 or 12 1/2 per cent increase over the price used by Prof. Marx for double nozzle patterns is deemed ample.

**ADDITIONAL SERVICES**

The number of services were estimated at 9,000 in the estimate of Messrs. Marx and Moore. The late census shows over 52,000 inhabitants and a rapid present growth. With the advent of a city supply it is probable that many people who are now being supplied from their own wells will patronize the city works. For the purpose of an estimate therefore, it seems to me that calculation for a service for every six people should be made, or for 84,000 gallons per day. The population between now and the time when the works are likely to be completed (the number of 14,000 services, which would be 84,000 gallons per day) is estimated. The price of \$3 1/2 per cent additional that used by Messrs. Moore and Marx in 1900. Extra pipe and work on hand, and small service charges.

Provision should be made for 2 in. main in outlying, sparsely settled regions of the city which were not provided for in the original estimate.

**METERS.**

In order to keep consumption down to anything like the 75 gallons per capita used by the city's experts in their computations, the supply must be metered, and entirely metered. This is, certainly, the most reasonable and equitable mode of charging for service provided it is done wisely to all.

The prices used are about 10 per cent greater than the cost given in the testimony by Prof. Marx. The proportion of the price used in the estimate is an assumption.

**RE-PAVING.**

Only \$20,000 was allowed for this in the original estimate. The printed report of the Superintendent of Streets in 1898 gave the mileage of streets in the city as follows:

Macadamized	99.7 miles
Bituminized	4.7 miles
Gravel	1.3 miles
Partly macadamized	24.3 miles
Unimproved	105.3 miles

Total 234.3 miles

Since 1898 new streets have been added and much paving done, but no report has been published. Allowing three miles per year for macadamizing, and 31 miles for gravel, the city would have 112 miles macadamized, 24 miles gravel and 5 3/4 miles bituminized and wooden block pavement. The Los Angeles Board of Consulting Engineers used the following prices for repaving:

For 8 in. cast iron pipe, added for macadam 5 cents per foot or \$24 per mile; added for asphalt 10 cents per foot or \$40 per mile; added for asphalt on concrete, \$21.12 per mile.

For 12 in. cast iron pipe, added for macadam \$31.68 per mile; added for asphalt on broken stone, \$13.45 per mile; added for asphalt on concrete, \$31.68 per mile.

If we use these prices and make the assumption that the average depth of repaving in the city will be the average of the above prices for the two sizes given, and add, that half of the asphalt, and one-fourth of the concrete, are on concrete and half on broken stone, we find that the 24 miles partly macadamized will cost 20 miles macadamized, and 4 miles broken stone, and the cost in crossings, the total cost of repaving the pipe trenches will figure up to nearly \$45,000, or \$25,000 more than used in the estimate by Messrs. Moore and Marx.

## LARGE SIZED CAST IRON MAINS.

It will be noted that the proposed pipe system of Messrs. Moore and Marx provides for sheet iron mains of 14 in. and larger diameter. These are cheaper but not so durable as the cast iron and the latter is advisable in my judgment, especially in increased cost up to 24 in. diameter. These mains (14 in. to 24 in. inclusive) aggregate \$4,800 per foot, out of their total cost of \$47,000, or 10.2 per cent. Adding them to the cost of contingencies and incidentals, the price this amount to \$50,000, or 10.2 per cent of the cost of these mains would be, approximately as follows:

14 in. cast iron	\$10,200
16 in. cast iron	14,200
18 in. cast iron	18,200
20 in. cast iron	22,200
22 in. cast iron	26,200
24 in. cast iron	30,200
26 in. cast iron	34,200
28 in. cast iron	38,200
30 in. cast iron	42,200
32 in. cast iron	46,200
34 in. cast iron	50,200
36 in. cast iron	54,200
38 in. cast iron	58,200
40 in. cast iron	62,200
42 in. cast iron	66,200
44 in. cast iron	70,200
46 in. cast iron	74,200
48 in. cast iron	78,200
50 in. cast iron	82,200
52 in. cast iron	86,200
54 in. cast iron	90,200
56 in. cast iron	94,200
58 in. cast iron	98,200
60 in. cast iron	102,200
62 in. cast iron	106,200
64 in. cast iron	110,200
66 in. cast iron	114,200
68 in. cast iron	118,200
70 in. cast iron	122,200
72 in. cast iron	126,200
74 in. cast iron	130,200
76 in. cast iron	134,200
78 in. cast iron	138,200
80 in. cast iron	142,200
82 in. cast iron	146,200
84 in. cast iron	150,200
86 in. cast iron	154,200
88 in. cast iron	158,200
90 in. cast iron	162,200
92 in. cast iron	166,200
94 in. cast iron	170,200
96 in. cast iron	174,200
98 in. cast iron	178,200
100 in. cast iron	182,200
102 in. cast iron	186,200
104 in. cast iron	190,200
106 in. cast iron	194,200
108 in. cast iron	198,200
110 in. cast iron	202,200
112 in. cast iron	206,200
114 in. cast iron	210,200
116 in. cast iron	214,200
118 in. cast iron	218,200
120 in. cast iron	222,200
122 in. cast iron	226,200
124 in. cast iron	230,200
126 in. cast iron	234,200
128 in. cast iron	238,200
130 in. cast iron	242,200
132 in. cast iron	246,200
134 in. cast iron	250,200
136 in. cast iron	254,200
138 in. cast iron	258,200
140 in. cast iron	262,200
142 in. cast iron	266,200
144 in. cast iron	270,200
146 in. cast iron	274,200
148 in. cast iron	278,200
150 in. cast iron	282,200
152 in. cast iron	286,200
154 in. cast iron	290,200
156 in. cast iron	294,200
158 in. cast iron	298,200
160 in. cast iron	302,200
162 in. cast iron	306,200
164 in. cast iron	310,200
166 in. cast iron	314,200
168 in. cast iron	318,200
170 in. cast iron	322,200
172 in. cast iron	326,200
174 in. cast iron	330,200
176 in. cast iron	334,200
178 in. cast iron	338,200
180 in. cast iron	342,200
182 in. cast iron	346,200
184 in. cast iron	350,200
186 in. cast iron	354,200
188 in. cast iron	358,200
190 in. cast iron	362,200
192 in. cast iron	366,200
194 in. cast iron	370,200
196 in. cast iron	374,200
198 in. cast iron	378,200
200 in. cast iron	382,200
202 in. cast iron	386,200
204 in. cast iron	390,200
206 in. cast iron	394,200
208 in. cast iron	398,200
210 in. cast iron	402,200
212 in. cast iron	406,200
214 in. cast iron	410,200
216 in. cast iron	414,200
218 in. cast iron	418,200
220 in. cast iron	422,200
222 in. cast iron	426,200
224 in. cast iron	430,200
226 in. cast iron	434,200
228 in. cast iron	438,200
230 in. cast iron	442,200
232 in. cast iron	446,200
234 in. cast iron	450,200
236 in. cast iron	454,200
238 in. cast iron	458,200
240 in. cast iron	462,200
242 in. cast iron	466,200
244 in. cast iron	470,200
246 in. cast iron	474,200
248 in. cast iron	478,200
250 in. cast iron	482,200
252 in. cast iron	486,200
254 in. cast iron	490,200
256 in. cast iron	494,200
258 in. cast iron	498,200
260 in. cast iron	502,200
262 in. cast iron	506,200
264 in. cast iron	510,200
266 in. cast iron	514,200
268 in. cast iron	518,200
270 in. cast iron	522,200
272 in. cast iron	526,200
274 in. cast iron	530,200
276 in. cast iron	534,200
278 in. cast iron	538,200
280 in. cast iron	542,200
282 in. cast iron	546,200
284 in. cast iron	550,200
286 in. cast iron	554,200
288 in. cast iron	558,200
290 in. cast iron	562,200
292 in. cast iron	566,200
294 in. cast iron	570,200
296 in. cast iron	574,200
298 in. cast iron	578,200
300 in. cast iron	582,200
302 in. cast iron	586,200
304 in. cast iron	590,200
306 in. cast iron	594,200
308 in. cast iron	598,200
310 in. cast iron	602,200
312 in. cast iron	606,200
314 in. cast iron	610,200
316 in. cast iron	614,200
318 in. cast iron	618,200
320 in. cast iron	622,200
322 in. cast iron	626,200
324 in. cast iron	630,200
326 in. cast iron	634,200
328 in. cast iron	638,200
330 in. cast iron	642,200
332 in. cast iron	646,200
334 in. cast iron	650,200
336 in. cast iron	654,200
338 in. cast iron	658,200
340 in. cast iron	662,200
342 in. cast iron	666,200
344 in. cast iron	670,200
346 in. cast iron	674,200
348 in. cast iron	678,200
350 in. cast iron	682,200
352 in. cast iron	686,200
354 in. cast iron	690,200
356 in. cast iron	694,200
358 in. cast iron	698,200
360 in. cast iron	702,200
362 in. cast iron	706,200
364 in. cast iron	710,200
366 in. cast iron	714,200
368 in. cast iron	718,200
370 in. cast iron	722,200
372 in. cast iron	726,200
374 in. cast iron	730,200
376 in. cast iron	734,200
378 in. cast iron	738,200
380 in. cast iron	742,200
382 in. cast iron	746,200
384 in. cast iron	750,200
386 in. cast iron	754,200
388 in. cast iron	758,200
390 in. cast iron	762,200
392 in. cast iron	766,200
394 in. cast iron	770,200
396 in. cast iron	774,200
398 in. cast iron	778,200
400 in. cast iron	782,200
402 in. cast iron	786,200
404 in. cast iron	790,200
406 in. cast iron	794,200
408 in. cast iron	798,200
410 in. cast iron	802,200
412 in. cast iron	806,200
414 in. cast iron	810,200
416 in. cast iron	814,200
418 in. cast iron	818,200
420 in. cast iron	822,200
422 in. cast iron	826,200
424 in. cast iron	830,200
426 in. cast iron	834,200
428 in. cast iron	838,200
430 in. cast iron	842,200
432 in. cast iron	846,200
434 in. cast iron	850,200
436 in. cast iron	854,200
438 in. cast iron	858,200
440 in. cast iron	862,200
442 in. cast iron	866,200
444 in. cast iron	870,200
446 in. cast iron	874,200
448 in. cast iron	878,200
450 in. cast iron	882,200
452 in. cast iron	886,200
454 in. cast iron	890,200
456 in. cast iron	894,200
458 in. cast iron	898,200
460 in. cast iron	902,200
462 in. cast iron	906,200
464 in. cast iron	910,200
466 in. cast iron	914,200
468 in. cast iron	918,200
470 in. cast iron	922,200
472 in. cast iron	926,200
474 in. cast iron	930,200
476 in. cast iron	934,200
478 in. cast iron	938,200
480 in. cast iron	942,200
482 in. cast iron	946,200
484 in. cast iron	950,200
486 in. cast iron	954,200
488 in. cast iron	958,200
490 in. cast iron	962,200
492 in. cast iron	966,200
494 in. cast iron	970,200
496 in. cast iron	974,200
498 in. cast iron	978,200
500 in. cast iron	982,200
502 in. cast iron	986,200
504 in. cast iron	990,200
506 in. cast iron	994,200
508 in. cast iron	998,200
510 in. cast iron	1,002,200
512 in. cast iron	1,006,200
514 in. cast iron	1,010,200
516 in. cast iron	1,014,200
518 in. cast iron	1,018,200
520 in. cast iron	1,022,200
522 in. cast iron	1,026,200
524 in. cast iron	1,030,200
526 in. cast iron	1,034,200
528 in. cast iron	1,038,200
530 in. cast iron	1,042,200
532 in. cast iron	1,046,200
534 in. cast iron	1,050,200
536 in. cast iron	1,054,200
538 in. cast iron	1,058,200
540 in. cast iron	1,062,200
542 in. cast iron	1,066,200
544 in. cast iron	1,070,200
546 in. cast iron	1,074,200
548 in. cast iron	1,078,200
550 in. cast iron	1,082,200
552 in. cast iron	1,086,200
554 in. cast iron	1,090,200
556 in. cast iron	1,094,200
558 in. cast iron	1,098,200
560 in. cast iron	1,102,200
562 in. cast iron	1,106,200
564 in. cast iron	1,110,200
566 in. cast iron	1,114,200
568 in. cast iron	1,118,200
570 in. cast iron	1,122,200
572 in. cast iron	1,126,200
574 in. cast iron	1,130,200
576 in. cast iron	1,134,200
578 in. cast iron	1,138,200
580 in. cast iron	1,142,200
582 in. cast iron	1,146,200
584 in. cast iron	1,150,200
586 in. cast iron	1,154,200
588 in. cast iron	1,158,200
590 in. cast iron	1,162,200
592 in. cast iron	1,166,200
594 in. cast iron	1,170,200
596 in. cast iron	1,174,200
598 in. cast iron	1,178,200
600 in. cast iron	1,182,200
602 in. cast iron	1,186,200
604 in. cast iron	1,190,200
606 in. cast iron	1,194,200
608 in. cast iron	1,198,200
610 in. cast iron	1,202,200
612 in. cast iron	1,206,200
614 in. cast iron	1,210,200
616 in. cast iron	1,214,200
618 in. cast iron	1,218,200
620 in. cast iron	1,222,200
622 in. cast iron	1,226,200
624 in. cast iron	1,230,200
626 in. cast iron	1,234,200
628 in. cast iron	1,238,200
630 in. cast iron	1,242,200
632 in. cast iron	1,246,200
634 in. cast iron	1,250,200
636 in. cast iron	1,254,200
638 in. cast iron	1,258,200
640 in. cast iron	1,262,200
642 in. cast iron	1,266,200
644 in. cast iron	1,270,200
646 in. cast iron	1,274,200
648 in. cast iron	1,278,200
650 in. cast iron	1,282,200



CLEVER ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LOCAL PLAYGOERS.

"The Telephone Girl" Makes a Hit at the Macdonough —New Stock Company at the Dewey— Bills at Other Theaters.

There was a large attendance last evening at the initial performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Macdonough Theater, and another good house is expected for tonight.

"The Telephone Girl" is the most successful one of the many New York Casino successes. All of the prominent cities of the country have seen it during the past six seasons, beginning with New York at the Casino, where it enjoyed a most phenomenal run of over two hundred and fifty nights. It was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, and it seems not to have surrendered one jot of its popularity.

"The Telephone Girl" is in two acts. Gustave Kerker's tuneful melodies permeate them and no more taking music was ever written or evolved. The book, too, by Hugh Morton, who in collaboration with Mr. Kerker, is responsible for "The Lady Slavey," "In Gay New York," "The Belle of New York," and numerous other highly successful Casino productions, is bright and witty.

NEW PLAY WILL BE SEEN AT MACDONOUGH

entirely new play with a familiar plot will be presented at the Macdonough Theater next Sunday, for three nights.



PROF. TYNDALL

"The James Boys in Missouri." Although these famous characters have previously been introduced in various plays, yet this one which is being presented with this title is away from the old time worn ones and belongs to the better class. Dramatically and scenic presentation is superior in detail throughout the captivating romance of the love story incidental to the play. The author has provided numerous startling happenings that outdo the most modern of our current melodramas. There is no unclear character, nothing suggestive of immorality. The play was built with no ignoble end in view and contains no taint of sensuality, which so often proves successful in the advertising of mediocre plays. One of the most thrilling effects is the Blue Cut Train Robbery, which is presented with a heavy scenic setting now in construction. A large company is necessary for the proper interpretation of the many parts, a splendid support has been secured in John Abbott and Harriet Lee, who are entrusted with leading roles.

ALL PLAY "ROSEDALE" AT DEWEY THEATER

will be a red letter day next Monday at the Dewey Theater, the popular playhouse. There will be a new bill and the new company with the new painting and setting—in fact, everything new under the name "Dewey Theater." Mr. William Reynolds, the new leading man, late of the Republic Theater of San Francisco, will surprise and please you. His personal magnetism while on the stage is something wonderful, and his interpretation of the long and varied parts he has played will be of a distinct gain on his part. Miss Catherine Curry, the new leading lady, has appeared in most of the stock houses on the Pacific

Pears' is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

Coast, and has a strong following of friends. This two-star cast will be supported by the best professional talent to be obtained, and that the opening bill will please you is an assured fact.

NEW BILL FOR THE NOVELTY THEATER

The bill at the Novelty Theater for the week beginning January 12 will embrace such notable as Harrison and Deane in "Little William's First Music Lesson," Mid Thorough, the all-around comedian; Walter Perry, the jester; Brundage, the illustrated singer; Etienne D. Assile, violin soloist, and an entirely new exhibition of moving pictures. The new electric piano will be in position the coming week and will be located in the corridor to disperse music of latest selections. Manager Labelsid has representatives in various parts of the country on the lookout for the best talent obtainable.

TIVOLI PATRONS WILL WITNESS A GOOD SHOW

There is no let up to the run of "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Tivoli, the house being crowded nightly by people intent on enjoying a hearty laugh, and who wish to listen to the brightest bunch

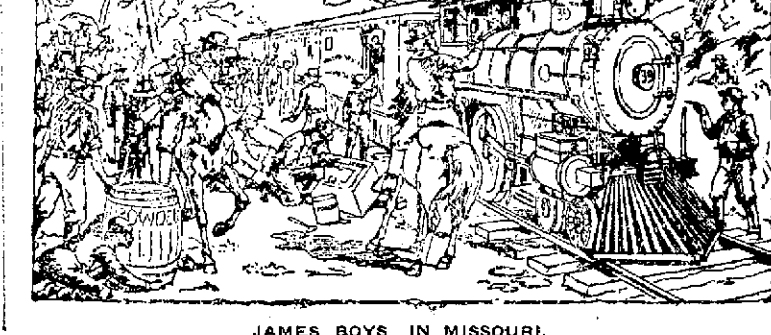


E. C. LYON

of songs that have been heard here in many moons. New features are being constantly introduced in the way of verses, songs and dance figures, and the show is kept up to the standard set in the beginning. Hartman, Webb, Annie Myers and Joe Fogarty furnish a lot of clean fun, and Bertha Davis, Arthur Cunningham, Frances Gibson and little Cecil Cowles sing some catchy numbers. The children of the city have taken a great interest in the doings of the Giant (Tom Nanner) and the adventuresome Jack. When the people tire of the holiday place, the Tivoli management intends to make a great production of "The Mikado." Gilbert and Sullivan's masterpiece. This opera has not been seen here for a number of years, and has numerous admirers. It will be mounted in brilliant style, and the costumes will be elaborate. A big cast will participate.

NANCE O'NEIL AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Nance O'Neil in the greatest of Shakespearean tragedies, "Macbeth," is announced for next week at the Grand Opera House, commencing Monday evening. In Lady Macbeth, the famous young American tragedienne is supplied with a role that calls for the exercise of her immense powers, and it can be readily imagined that she will endow the character with a reading different from that to which San Francisco theater-goers have been accustomed. Miss O'Neil can be depended upon to infuse the distinctiveness of her own individuality into her portrayal, and the wife of the Thane of Cawdor is one of those creations of the drama which invite variation. Ambitious, she aspired to regal power, and to gain the



JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI.

TYNDALL COMING TO MACDONOUGH

Dr. Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndall, the famous telepathist, who has been specially engaged to give a demonstration of his mysterious powers at the Macdonough Theater next Thursday evening, January 15, has had some of the most unusual experiences, one of the most unusual of which occurred in Seattle, Wash., some seven years ago. The feats of the great thought reader, the talk of the Pacific Coast. During a conversation one night at the Panier Club, Herman Miller, then a prominent business man of Seattle, made a wager of \$1,000 that Tyndall couldn't open his safe by reading the combination through his (Miller's) mind. The wager was accepted, and Tyndall, being securely blindfolded, they started in the direction of Miller's place of business, Tyndall leading the way at a break-neck pace. Arriving at the door they, of course, found it locked. Instantly, without a word being uttered, the mystic reached into Miller's pocket and extracted a bunch of keys. Selecting the correct one, he quickly opened the door, located the safe, and in the space of a few seconds the safe was open and the bet won. At this point a new policeman on the force seeing a dim light in the rear of the office and anxious to make a record for himself, instantly conceived the idea of thought reading, and, standing in the doorway and marched to the station at the point of a revolver. Here they were recognized by Chief Rogers and released, much to the chagrin of the new policeman.

"CROSS ROADS OF LIFE" AT CENTRAL THEATER

"The Cross Roads of Life," a new melodrama which is packing the theaters in the East, will be the attraction all next week at the Central. It abounds in exciting episodes and thrilling climaxes, and the chief incidents are the saving of the Empire State Express and heroic lighting of the beacon just in time to prevent the steamship City of Rome from being smashed to pieces on a rock. The play will be magnificently mounted and very strongly cast. In addition to the Central Theater Stock Company, Oza Waldrop and Henry Shumer will appear. This is the complete cast: Capt. Dick Hawthorn, Landers Stevens, Julian Ashwood, Henry Shumer, Gertrude DeVoto, George Nicholas, Ned, Forest Seabury, Hungry Ben, Winters, Thomas

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations he may incur by his advertisement. W. L. DIMOCK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. L. DIMOCK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. L. DIMOCK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Prof. Bothwell Browne. School of dancing, fencing and grace culture. Classes Wednesday, Juveniles, 2 P. M.; adults 8 P. M. Call and take a free lesson. Foresters' Hall, Thirteenth and Clay streets.

A False Report. It is being circulated that Sam H. Shous has retired from business on account of the fire. Mr. Shous is still in business at Sixth and Washington. Telephone Main 364. Orders for wood or coal promptly attended to.

Newly Opened. Miss Emma Gower and Mrs. T. Griffin have opened hairdressing and manicuring parlors at 1018 Washington st., room 1.

Dr. Wong Him The famous Herb Doctor, for 4 years past at 115-117 Mason street, San Francisco, has removed to 887 Geary, near Leavenworth. Treats all diseases of the human body. Testimonials at office.

WIN \$500 EASY. Our opponents in the business of selling soda water are sending out men (without any more principle than their employers) with stories that the water sold in our small bottles (2 dozen in a box) is not a Napa Soda Water. We will pay \$500 to any one who will prove that it is not a soda water from Napa county. Every body's drinks "Priest's Napa," the best soda water. Priest's Napa Valley Mineral Water Co., St. Helena, Napa Co. Cal. Wm. P. Courtney, agent. Tel. John 636.

"The Plaza" handsomest barber shop on the Coast now open at 477 Fourteenth street.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in New Style Household Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc. Modern furniture bought, exchanged or sold on installment payments. Cash discount 10 per cent from installment prices. 463-464 Thirteenth street, Oakland.

W. L. Dimock E. C. Lyon

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ALCAZAR WILL REVIVE "TENNESSEE'S PARTNER" The announcement that "Tennessee's Partner" will be revived next week at the Alcazar will be received with great pleasure by its patrons. It has been one of the greatest successes of this theater, and as it is over a year since its last production, it should prove as popular as before. It is an excellent and faithful dramatization of one of Bret Harte's most famous stories, and deals with life in the hills of Nevada over a half a century ago. The play will be magnificently staged and given a cast remarkable for its excellence, nearly all of the people in it having been previously successful in the roles allotted to them; but here it is to speak for itself: Tennessee Kent, from Brokeby Mt., looking for his father, Agnes Hankins, Calah Swin, card dealer, Legitimate and High-toned, Ernest Hastings, Howlitzer Hay, a magnificent liar, Frank Bacon; Asa Bice, the Partner, George Osbourne; Tom Romano, the brother, Clifford Dempsey; Nettie Bice, Kate Cornish, the bride, Eleanor Gordon, Armos Hartlow, on the square, Albert Morrison; Spike, the Coroner, Walter Delasco; Mrs. Hay, Hay's better half, Marie Howe; Phil Flush, a miner, Herbert Carlton, January 19 the celebrated Eastern comedy success, "My Daughter-in-Law," will be presented, and Alice

NO BREAD so good NO BREAD so full of nourishment as Liberty Bakery Bread It contains the best flour. Not so much satisfaction in other bread as ours. Our Restaurant is unsurpassed. Popular prices. CLEM MARTIN, Prop. Liberty Bakery and Restaurant 857 WASHINGTON STREET.

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The Oakland Cream Depot Wishes all of its patrons and Oaklanders generally a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Pure Cream Pure Butter Pure Cream Fresh Eggs Oakland Cream Depot Telephone Main 747.

Pale American Beer Made and Bottled at Berkeley Rich in taste, light in color. Equalling Pilsner and other celebrated Eastern beers. Delivered to any part of Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley. Facilities who have tried this beer pronounce it excellent and will drink none other. It is pure and wholesome. Telephone Your Orders Through North 7 and they will receive prompt attention. JOSEPH RASPIER SOLE PROPRIETOR

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Notaries Public Phone Main 258 Koenig & Kroll Real Estate 1006 Broadway \$3,750—New colonial 9 room house, 38th st., near West. 5 acres, just beyond Fruitvale, near San Leandro road; an exceptional bargain. \$1,500—Property taken for mortgage; six room cottage; near 23d and West. \$2,500—6 room cottage; lot 32x125; rent \$20; fine neighborhood; near 14th and Chestnut. \$2,500—6 room cottage; within Call District; Kirkham near 12th; lot 32x125.

Loans Negotiated Telephone Clay 954 T. Dahl & Co. Manufacturers of AWNINGS, TENTS, FLAGS, Horse, Wagon and Merchandise Covers Yacht Sails Made and Repaired. Floor Covers and Sidewalk Canopies for rent. Tents for rent. 560 SEVENTH STREET Block from Washington. OAKLAND

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## SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

## The Oakland Bank of Savings

DECEMBER 31, 1902

## ASSETS

1 Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 655,989 74
2 United States Government Bonds 1,956,590 00	
	\$2,612,579 74
3 Bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate within this State, and Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Warrants.....	2,894,437 50
4 Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks, and on personal security.....	734,719 49
5 Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate in this State.....	3,465,755 37
6 Real Estate in the Counties of Alameda, Tulare, Fresno and Colusa.....	54,334 60
7 Bank Building and Lot (including Safe Deposit Vaults), corner Twelfth Street and Broadway, Oakland.....	165,000 00
	\$9,926,826 70

## LIABILITIES

1 To Depositors, said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to.....	\$9,252,643 24
2 To Stockholders, the amount of the Capital Stock	480,000 00
3 Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	194,183 46
	\$9,926,826 70

## A General Banking Business Transacted.

Commercial Deposits received subject to check.  
Savings Accounts with semi-annual interest dividends.  
Letters of Credit for use of travelers.  
Loans on Real Estate and approved collateral.  
Safe Deposit Vaults convenient and secure.

## We invite You to do Your Banking With Us.

Thirty-five Years of Honorable Dealing in the community entitle us to your confidence, and our ample resources assure you of our ability to grant you every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

ISAAC L. REQUA, President; W. W. GARTHWAITE, Cashier  
HENRY ROGERS, Vice President; E. C. HAGER, Assistant Cashier.

LITERARY NOTES  
OF INTEREST.JANUARY MAGAZINES HAVE SOME  
SPLENDID STORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Cosmopolitan for January has gone something over the average. It is full of good things, prominent among which is an article on the great financier J. Pierpont Morgan. The edition is profusely illustrated and contains an additional feature in the way of some clever cartoons on events of international moment. It is published in Irvington, New York.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.  
Gunton's January edition will be appreciated by students everywhere. It is alive with subjects of interest, and its tributes to the late Thomas B. Reed cannot fall of appreciation by any American citizen. It is published in New York City.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.  
The article "Electric Power in India" is calculated to catch the attention of any one with a mechanical mind. The article is well written and illustrated with clear half-tones. Both the article and the pictures treat of the incidents relative to the introduction of electric power in that land. Cassier's is devoted to machinery and the mechanical arts. It is published in New York.

THE CRITIC.  
The Critic comes this month full of crisp, concise and interesting reading. To the admirer of Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," the current number will be doubly welcome, as it contains a sketch of the little humorist, and a portrait of him at 57, drawn by Everett Shinn. The Critic is published in New York City by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE OUTLOOK.  
Hon. John D. Long contributes an article for the Outlook this week on the "American Navy." The article deals with the education of the U. S. navy of the present day and a comparison with that of the past. Eighty-nine pages of good readable matter is to be found between the covers of this edition. This popular periodical is from New York City.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.  
Seventy-five pages of the National Geographic Magazine this month are devoted to the names and addresses of

the National Geographical Society. While to the average reader this may seem somewhat uninteresting, the remainder of the book is consumed with good interesting matter on the subject in the interest of which the publication is issued. There are a number of good illustrations in this magazine, which is from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. of New York for the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C.

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE.  
Published in the interest of physical training, is the above publication. It is given to athletics, physical culture and sports. Several excellent pictures of prominent athletes are reproduced, among them "Rube" Waddell, the famous ball player, J. P. Bacon, who is so much at home on skates, and a number of other prominent people in amateur sports. Sandow's Magazine comes from Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.  
Harper's Weekly needs no recommendation this week. It is always newsworthy and up to the time. It contains sixteen pages of comment, included in which is a graphic sketch on the Venezuela matter and some good cartoons on political events. A large cut of George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the President, adorns the inside of the cover. It is from the press of Harper & Brothers of New York.

NATIONAL RECIPROCITY.  
National Reciprocity is the title of a publication which comes from the National Reciprocity League of Chicago. The December number, which is just off the press, deals with the question of national reciprocity and contains an extended eulogy of President Roosevelt.

THE FORUM.  
The quarterly issue of the Forum is out with over 150 pages of good substantial reading. This latest edition features two articles, "Waterways: an Economic Necessity," by Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, and "The Passing of the American Indian," by Thomas F. Millard. The Forum is published in New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.  
The Atlantic Monthly, published by Houghton, Mifflin Company of Boston, Mass., is out before the public in its January dress. In all about twenty-five good articles appear within its pages.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.  
Considerable space is given in the December issue of the Literary Digest to the cartoons of the once famous Nast. A number of these are reproduced in this publication. Another interesting feature is "Mark Twain on Christian Science," which will be read by every one, believer or otherwise. This magazine comes from New York City.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.  
Among other publications worthy of mention which have arrived within the past few days are the following: The Living Age, published in Boston, Mass.; the New Century, from Fort Linn in Southern California; and the Whittier Boys and Girls Magazine, which is published by the students at the Whittier School of Industry in this State.

EGG SANDWICHES.  
An excellent sandwich is made by boiling hard as many eggs as the desired number of sandwiches: chop fine while hot, with one teaspoonful of butter for each egg; season to taste with salt, black pepper, cayenne pepper or paprika. A small pinch of curry to each egg is often a tasteful addition. Let the mixture cool. Slice the bread thin, and place the prepared egg between the slices.

ENDEAVORERS TO  
HOLD A BIG  
MEETING.ALAMEDA COUNTY CONVENTION  
WILL BE HELD IN BERKELEY.

The next Alameda County Convention of Christian Endeavorers is to be held at the First Presbyterian Church in Berkeley Saturday, February 14.

The program committee appointed by President Bird of the County Union has planned three meetings, and the program has taken somewhat definite shape. The convention theme will be "Christ Triumphant." The afternoon session will open at 3 o'clock and will consist of four fifteen-minute addresses: "Christ in the Individual Life," "In the Home Life," "In the Business Life," and "In the Social Life." Two of these speakers have been secured, Mr. I. B. Rhodes, General Secretary of the University of California Y. M. C. A., and Mr. J. L. White, State Secretary of Christian Endeavor. Following these addresses will be a conference, conducted by Clarence E. Eberman, International Secretary of Christian Endeavor. The Endeavorers were fortunate in having Secretary Eberman here a year ago, and are again fortunate in having a chance to meet the new field secretary.

The conference and question box has been conducted successfully at other places by Mr. Eberman and it will be worth while to make a special effort to attend this general conference. The afternoon session will close at 5:30 o'clock and will be followed by the customary basket lunch. It is hoped to make this part an especially attractive feature.

The Presbyterian society has a banquet room, which will accommodate between three and four hundred people. The Berkeley societies will furnish coffee for all and luncheon for the invited guests; every one else is expected to bring their own lunch. Special invitations have been sent to ex-county presidents and to State officers. Toasts will follow the luncheon and some good sparkling, jolly toasts may be expected. A short reception to Mr. and Mrs. Eberman will be held directly after the toast.

The evening session will open at 7:15 o'clock with a short praise and devotional service, and the installation of the new county officers. There will be but two addresses in the evening, by Dr. Work and Mr. Eberman. Dr. Work is the new pastor of the Presbyterian Church where the convention is to be held, having lately come from Dayton, Ohio.

The convention will close with a consecration service, conducted probably by the State President.

As to the music, the committee is planning for eight special pieces. Most of these have already been secured and promise to be one of the most attractive parts of the program.

An entertainment committee has been appointed by the president of the Berkeley Presbyterian Society, the chairman of which is Miss Maudie McAvoy, 232 Channing way, Berkeley. Delegates desiring to receive a ticket to Berkeley should send their names and addresses to her that they may be provided for.

The prospects are bright for a good convention. Let each Endeavorer strive to make it a success. Let each Endeavorer let each one tell his friends about it, not forgetting to mention that Mr. Eberman will be there, and above all, pray for its success.

Berkeley City Union has elected the following officers: President, Miss Margaret Smith; vice-president, Mr. H. W. Miller; secretary, Mr. Cady; treasurer, Mr. Douglas Smith.

The City Union discussed the work of the Lookout Committee at its last meeting. The president's work will be the subject at the next session, as these conferences are proving helpful and interesting. Christmas night was the regular night for the First Congregational Christian Church of Berkeley to hold their social entertainment at the Seamen's Rest in Oakland. They invited the City Union to join them and they, in conjunction with the union, presented each one of the forty women present that night with a red letter Testament.

The new officers of Pilgrim Christian Endeavor Society were installed by the pastor, Rev. R. C. Brooks, at the evening service last Sunday.

The topic for the Christian Endeavor

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The Principal Asset of the Successful Business Man.

The head of the largest meat packing industry in the world, for many years, prior to his death, never traveled without his physician; everywhere he was accompanied by his medical adviser; he hired him for his exclusive attendance, by the year, and considered the large salary paid for such service as a part of his business investment. He did not do this because he was a hypochondriac, in constant fear of illness and death; on the contrary he was an exceptionally robust man, but he realized that the principal asset in his enormous business was his own personal health, and to keep physically and mentally well and strong was a business proposition, pure and simple.

It is so with every business man and woman. A slight cold in the head or throat may pass off in a few days, or it may develop into pneumonia, chronic catarrh, or an irritating throat trouble; in any event his departure should be hastened by some simple antiseptic preparation like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are dissolved in the mouth and thus reach and destroy the germs of catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, before they have a chance to propagate and live in the inflamed mucous membranes of the nose and throat.

To burden the stomach with drugs and stimulants is a foolish and often dangerous way to combat a cold, because stimulants are always followed by corresponding depression and where there is any tendency to pneumonia increases the danger by increasing the heart's action. A popular school teacher in Pittsburg writes: "I am a walking advertisement for Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the change from a crowded steam heated school room to a raw, chill out doors kept me nursing colds in the head and throat from fall to spring. Throat irritation made it difficult for me to read or speak and conduct my classes. My druggist, with whom I spent a large part of my salary for cough lozenges and potash tablets, one day advised me to try Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and I shall never cease to thank him. I still catch cold occasionally, but I stop it in a day or two with the tablets, and I have done missionary work with my pupils to such an extent that coughs and colds are almost unknown amongst the youngsters in my room."

meetings on Sunday, January 11, in "Bringing Others to Christ." There are one or two thoughts on the subject: "We must get over the thought that it is only the preacher's business to preach. We are all to be preachers, when it comes to that, and every room in our house, or our school, or workshop, or even the street, becomes a church and a pulpit." "It is a question of how spiritual our friendship is that determines the effort we make to win our friends to Christ. Yet the one purpose that language was granted man was this. It was not to trade with each other, or to induce others to adopt our earthly fashions, but to persuade them to follow out the heavenly fashions and to become acquainted with the Saviour."

"Heaven's gates is shut to him who comes alone. Save thou a soul and it shall save thine own."

ALLIGATORS AS BOATMATES.  
Experience With One That Had Been Apparently Killed Several Times.

Alligators move rapidly under water, are hard to see, harder to hit, and the harpoon will penetrate only the least accessible portions of the body. Nor does the title to the hide necessarily pass with making fast the weapon.

One afternoon in the Chesapeake river I harpooned a large alligator. I towed me up and down the stream for an hour or two and then hauled it in its deepest part. I pulled on the line until the boat was directly over him and altered him up with the harpoon pole. He rolled himself up on the line in the manner peculiar to sharks and alligators, and banded the boat suggestively. We rowed to the bank and making fast to some bushes, hauled on the line until the boat was nearly on top of him. He rolled himself up on the line in the manner peculiar to sharks and alligators, and banded the boat suggestively. We rowed to the bank and making fast to some bushes, hauled on the line until the boat was nearly on top of him. He rolled himself up on the line in the manner peculiar to sharks and alligators, and banded the boat suggestively.

We then tied the other end, when the reptile came to life and landed a blow with his tail which lifted me out of the skiff into the saw grass, with the breath knocked out of my body, and my hand and face badly cut by the grass.

Boat and boatman were capsized. As my rifle had fortunately been left upon the bank, I was able to kill the alligator again. We secured him by floating the boat under him and then bailing it out. The alligator completely filled the boat, so that my companion and I sat upon his back as we paddled down the river with gunwales unpleasantly near the water.

It was becoming dark and the water around us was becoming live with alligators. While we were reflecting upon our overland condition, our alligator came to life again and landed a blow with his tail which lifted me out of the skiff into the saw grass, with the breath knocked out of my body, and my hand and face badly cut by the grass.

There are drawbacks to hunting in the Great Cypress Swamp. Even natives have been lost and died in its recesses. It is bounded on the east by the Everglades and on the west by a series of impenetrable mangrove thickets, alternating with deep channels. If lost one could turn his face firmly to the north, and as a guide remarked to me "he ought to get somewhere in three or four days."

—From Country Life in America.

MUSIC AND SCIENCE IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Down in Missouri they have novel methods of prophylaxis. Music of a certain kind has been found to drive away its hearers, but the use of this means to cure the most unique. In Holy Writ we are told that devils were cast out by adjurations, and various savage tribes use incantations to exercise demons and thereby cure disease; it remains for Missouri, however, to combat dread tuberculosis by a judicious combination of useful information and music. At the first public meeting of the Missouri State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Kansas City, December 2, the program was appropriately begun with Mendelssohn's Wedding march, followed by an address on "The Necessity of the Movement." Relief was then afforded by two songs, "I Love Thee" and "The Violet."

"The Necessity of Registration" was next discussed, after which a quartet sang the "Spring Song" and "Oh, Hush, Tere, My Baby." After an address on "The Danger in Our Schools from Consumption" by Rev. R. C. Brooks, the next address on "Contagiousness of Consumption" was graciously followed by a song "Till Death." And so the program went on with sandwiches of science and art. The report is incomplete, as it does not detail the effect of the alternate mental strain and relaxation on the audience. It would be interesting to contemplate the effect of such an entertainment made to relieve the strenuousness of the programs of some of our solid, not to say stolid, medical society meetings.

TOWN TALK.

There's a lot of club news in this week's Town Talk, paragraphs on the Nile Club, the Bohemian Club's Christmas dinner, the reception Governor Pardee gave the club women of San Francisco, the row in the California Club, and an anecdote of MacDowell at the Century Club. The Saunterer also tells of how Dan Burns found his watch, Mayor Schnitz's latest ambition and A. E. Rieff's latest move. There's plenty of society gossip and the usual amount of clever miscellany. Books are reviewed and plays criticised, the Music Critic and the Traveler giving the latest news in their departments. Herman Scheffner's poem, "The Dance of the Dead," translated from Goethe, is a masterpiece.

There is only one Purity Soap. It floats. All grocers.

New Dental Parlors.

Commencing with the new year Walter Frederic Lewis, D. D. L., will have his dental parlors in the Starr King Building, 121 Geary street, San Francisco, rooms 403, 405 and 406.

Round trip rates reduced. See G. T. Forsyth, 468 Tenth street.

Couches, Bed Sofas.

Odd Rockers, fine holiday gifts for Ma or Pa. See them at H. Schellhaas, corner 11th and Franklin streets.

Josephinum Orphanage.

Mission San Jose, Cal. Jan. 7, 1903. The Dominican Sisters of the Josephinum Orphanage, Mission San Jose, hereby give notice that they have admitted into the Orphanage since the last publication in the October 1902, the following children:

Whole Orphans—Kelley Edward Herbert, aged 5 years, 7 months; Kelley Joseph, aged 4 years, 1 month; Mack Mary E., aged 10 years.

Half Orphans—Foy Amalia, aged 13 years; Foy Leonard, aged 1 year; Silva Mary, aged 11 years.

THEY WANT A NEW  
SCHOOL.THE ALLENDALE CITIZENS WANT  
TO HAVE A FAIR  
DEAL.

At a largely attended meeting of the residents of the Fruitvale School district in Allendale Hall, great interest was shown in the coming school election, which is to be held January 13, for the purpose of deciding whether the residents care to issue bonds to build another school to relieve the overcrowded condition of No. 1 and No. 2 in this district.

Indignation was shown at the assertion by the editor of the Fruitvale Progress in declaring that the district had more schools than was needed, and that if the eastern part of the district wanted a school to form a district of their own and build their own school.

To enlighten him upon that subject a committee was appointed and they report the attendance of No. 1 was 272 pupils on August 4, 1902, and at the beginning of this term, January 5, 437 pupils were enrolled, a gain of sixty-five scholars. In No. 2 there was an increase of fifty-five in the same length of time. There were here in the first grade in No. 1 83 pupils, and that there are more than seventy-five children in the eastern half of the district who would attend school if there was one closer to their homes. It was resolved to place before the public, through the OAKLAND TRIBUNE, the true state of affairs, also that a copy of the report be mailed the editor of the Progress.

F. FLAHERTY, President.  
R. CLARKE, Secretary.

Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

Why do People  
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# WOMEN WRITERS—THEY WANT TO MARRY

## WRITERS AND THEIR NAMES.

Hundreds of people have indulged in fruitless speculation as to the reason for the choice of pen names by so many of the authors of the past and present day. Why, it has been stated, should the late Charles Kingsley's talented daughter choose to be known as Lucas Malet? According to her own confession, her modesty was the motive which induced her to conceal her identity, so that any failure on her part should not dim the luster of her father's fame. For this reason she combined the names of two clever women in her family, one of whom was Mary Lucas, the maiden name of her father's mother, and the other Alice Malet, the grandmother's aunt, both of which names she has thus rescued from oblivion.

With women writers the fear of family criticism seems to have been responsible for many assumed names, says Allan Sutherland. Mrs. Alexander, for instance, the author of "The Wooling O'" and other delightful novels, adopted the Christian name of her husband, Alexander Hector, and under

this mask won her fame before he was aware that she had written a line, and Madame Sarah Grand, knowing that her husband, Surgeon McFall, did not approve of her views, concealed her identity under the name now so widely known, and which she chose on account of its plainness.

It is curious, by the way, how many women authors have selected unattractive and even ugly pen names. Olive Schreiner won her laurels under the almost repellent name of Ralph Iron; Mrs. Craigie chose to be known as John Oliver Hobbes, deliberately selecting the least attractive name she could think of, so that it might not be recognized as a woman's choice, and that it might warn her against any yielding to womanly sentimentality in her writing; and for similar reasons Mrs. Arthur Stannard presented herself to the public as John Strange Winter, an unattractive name as one could easily conceive.

Many writers have reduced the mystery of their noms de plume to the utmost, by simply using their Christian names, as: Mrs. Thomas Anstey

Guthrie, who chose to be known as F. Anstey; Forbes Phillips, as Athol Forbes; Anthony Hope Hawkins, as Anthony Hope; and A. R. Hope Moncrieff, as Ascott R. Hope. It is curious to observe how almost invariably the pen names of women writers are either avowedly masculine or without indication of sex, as George Eliot, Maxwell Grey and G. M. Hutton (Mrs. Mona Caird).

Mrs. Ada Ellen Bayly arrived at the name Edna Lyall, now so familiar to us, by the simple process of transposing some of the letters of her name; and Miss de la Ramee, as is known, adopted her public appellation "Ouida," which was the nearest approach a very youthful sister could make to the pronunciation of her Christian name, Louisa. Some pen names have a distinctly humorous origin, as Luke Sharp, which suggests the obvious meaning that occurred to its owner, Robert Barr. Mostyn T. Pigott preserves his initials in the amusing form of Medium Tom Phun.

The name of Mark Twain was, as is pretty generally known, suggested to

Mr. Clemens by the cry of the leadman on a Mississippi boat when the lead indicated that the boat was in shallow water; Rev. John Watson arrived at Ian Maclaren by using the Gaelic form of John and adding his mother's name of Maclaren; and Max O'Reil made a combination of his grandfather's Christian name, Maxine, and his grandmother's patronymic, O'Reilly, abbreviating Maxine O'Reilly to the familiar Max O'Reil.

## THEY WANT TO MARRY.

Clarett B. Simpson writes to Postmaster Cromwell of Tacoma from Troy, N. Y., that she and twenty other Troy girls have formed a matrimonial club with the object of providing wives for Pacific coast men. The club is the result of a story circulated in the East that 500 men of Tacoma and other coast cities were in need of wives.

Miss Simpson is president of the club, which, she says, will choose by lot the members who shall marry first. Their plan is to forward to Postmaster Cromwell photographs of the girls thus selected and have him distribute them among the men wanting wives.

The club will provide funds to defray the expenses of its members to the coast, one at a time. If the meeting with the young man with whom the wedding has been arranged by correspondence and exchange of photographs is not satisfactory, then the club will pay the girl's expenses back to Troy.

In a letter written on December 12 Miss Simpson incloses six photographs, including her own, and says regarding them: "We all work in collar factories here; the oldest is Bertha, 23, who earns \$5 a week as an expert cutter; Cozette is the youngest, 16, but is her own guardian. Ava is forewoman and earns \$8.50 per week, which she is not willing to leave unless there is a pretty sure guarantee of a better position there in case the husband chosen may not suit. I can say for the entire six that they rank well among the girls they work with. I will collect and forward references. 'No triflers need apply' is the motto of our club, and we are all in dead earnest ourselves."

Postmaster Cromwell is receiving

scores of letters daily from both men and women who desire to marry. They are coming so fast that he cannot answer them. Besides, he is uncertain as to the propriety of his conducting a matrimonial bureau even though the matter was started by some joker. The men applicants are chiefly from Washington, Oregon and California.

Another Troy girl says she is engaged to a young man there, but he is so slow she is willing to marry the coast man, provided he is loving and will pet her. She says she is twenty-eight years old, lives with her mother and is unused to harshness.

## EMANCIPATED WOMEN.

There is a remarkable community in Abyssinia where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves. All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends

by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint possessions. The husband, unless he is traveling, may not live out of his tent.

## WOMEN MAIL CARRIERS.

It is discovered that nearly 25 women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No woman is appointed as mail carrier in the cities and the post-office department is opposed to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too severe for them. The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have been made if it had been known that the candidates were women. Of the 8500 rural free delivery routes in operation June 30 last Iowa led with 771. The other states having the largest number of routes were: Ohio, 741; Illinois, 708; Indiana, 654. The average number of pieces of mail handled on each of the routes each day was 131.

# STATE FEDERATIONS--WOMEN IN KENTUCKY--ABOUT HELEN GOULD

In the reports of meetings of state federations it is noticeable in almost every State that much has been done, and is doing in every way of reform. In Alabama the entire energies of the different clubs are concentrated on reformatory and educational measures, particularly the question of child labor, under the guidance of the State central committee on child-labor legislation. In Alabama the labor of children under 10 in mines is prohibited, but the projected child-labor bill seeks to extend this prohibition to children under 10 in factories, children under 12 unless a widowed mother or disabled father is dependent on such labor, and night work for children under 16 is prohibited also; and the provision is made that all children under 14 must be able to read and write before they can be admitted to factories. Edgar Gardner Murphy, chairman of the State central committee has written a pamphlet proving that the percentage of employees under 16 outside of the South has been reduced one-half, from 15.6 to 7.7 per cent. since 1880, while in the South the operatives under 16 are 25 per cent of the whole, and in Alabama 30 per cent. This is very distressing to southern women, who heartily wish the evil righted, and feel greatly depressed over the low percentage of right feeling in Alabama.

At the fall meeting of the Massachusetts federation, child labor in the South came up as the most prominent subject, and a letter was read from Mrs. Caroline D. C. Granger, president of the Georgia federation, on the matter. Mrs. Granger, after stating that the capitalists of Massachusetts owned, or largely controlled, mills in the South, hoped that Massachusetts women would do what they could in influencing opinion in favor of the movement toward the proper child-labor bill for Georgia. As the schools, a prime factor in this movement, model school work is only just begun, there being but three where manual

training is taught, in rural districts, though Georgia women are hoping to have more; and Mrs. Granger asks that school books, dictionaries, globes and other helps may be given, since there is much poverty in country districts. On the reading of this letter it was voted that the education committee of the federation be required to make some arrangement by which Massachusetts clubs might be useful in establishing the training schools for which Mrs. Granger and the women of Georgia long.

In the course of the last meeting of the Nebraska federation, stress was laid on industrial training in Nebraska schools, and the need of juvenile court law was shown. Prof. C. A. Robbins of the law department of the university of Nebraska read a paper on "Civil-service reform in its relation to the school system."

In Ohio, individual clubs have taken up vacation schools and social settlement work, home and traveling libraries, civic improvement, cooking schools, hospital and children's homes, and many other useful and needed forms of work, and an excellent report of all these efforts was made.

In New Jersey the same interest in village improvements that always distinguishes that State's clubs was exhibited. New Jersey women are still laboring to save the Palisades, and it was suggested that New Jersey women interest themselves in the child labor problem.

In all the federations harmony prevails and a spirit of good-fellowship, while the increase in number of clubs and membership is most gratifying. It is noticeable that more club women are leaving the higher things of life behind, and are striving to do what they can for the general improvement of the American people.

## WOMEN IN KENTUCKY.

In a recent newspaper communica-

tion the Rev. Edward Everett Hale asks: "What do the women need?" It is hard to conceive of anything which they lack, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Record-Herald. However, should there be anything they may fancy, they have only to reach out and seize it, judging from their success in getting things in the past half century. Thus a man who was "laid off" at the Chicago stock yards was surprised to find that his daughter succeeded to his job. The women have done even better than that, according to an observing and evidently resentful Kentucky judge. More than forty years after the late Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony began to demand legal and other rights for women, Kentucky still proudly recognizes Blackstone and the common law as the brightest products of civilization. Under the common law, as interpreted by the great jurist, the husband was the head of the family. He could dispose of property without the consent of his spouse, but she could not execute a deed of sale without his sanction; he could collect her earnings or any moneys due her, and within the limits of reason he could administer to her corporal punishment in order to restrain any disposition to become a new woman. Within a year or so this condition has been overturned by legislative enactment, and the last of the patriarchal strongholds has been abandoned by degenerate man.

It is through an opinion handed down in a divorce suit by Judge Toney of Louisville that Kentuckians, including the thoughtless legislators who adopted the measure, realize the revolutionary force of the statute. The common law is abolished. It is true that under the enactment the man and wife are still one, but it is obvious that it is the wife who is the ruling authority. As the judge expresses it, "The gray mare is the better horse." In every legal contest between man and wife, he avers, the man

is the under dog. If she have an estate and he none, he is a mere pensioner on her bounty and may be kicked off the premises. On the other hand, if he have property it is mainly hers. The judge mentions a wife of wealth who is sitting on the Mediterranean in her yacht and whose Louisville mansion is in the care of servants, while the husband is in the county almshouse. Although the wife in every case is entirely independent of the husband in the control of her property, he is responsible not only for her debts, but also for any fines which may be imposed upon her and for damages in any slander or other legal action against her. While the husband "is not entitled to her personal property, nor to her rents, nor her earnings, nor anything which is hers, he is not even allowed to give her a mild Blackstonian chastisement to keep her in good humor," dolefully declares the judge, who is obviously appalled and mortified by the situation.

It was the complaint of the early woman's rights that the laws governing the marital relation were like a jug handle—all on one side, and that the man's side. To transfer the handle to the other side does not make it more impartial. For many years it has been only in Kentucky and some other Southern States that the views of the Old Testament patriarchs and of the early church have continued to be venerated. With the sweeping away of the common law in that section the husband ceases to be anything more than a source of revenue, in a legal sense.

## ABOUT HELEN GOULD.

There is perhaps no other possessor of wealth in this country who attracts so much personal interest and respect as Miss Helen Miller Gould. Whatever one hears about her enhances the respect which belongs to one who gives something of herself with the gift, no

matter what or how great the gift is,—whose individuality infuses her work with its own quality. Miss Gould, it is well known, is daughter of the late money-maker, Jay Gould, and is 34 years old, having been born June 20, 1868. She has used her independent fortune as a trust, and she has apparently done nothing perfunctorily. When at the outset of the Spanish war she gave the government \$100,000 it was an expression of her enthusiasm for the human cause of that war. Her own personal interest in and service to the sick soldiers at Camp Wilcox on Long Island was a further interesting illustration of her character, and richer even than her gift of \$50,000 to hasten needed supplies to the camp. In a multitude of ways Miss Gould shows her true care of needy and unfortunate ones, she is constantly doing more special kindness to those who would otherwise be neglected. She has, for example, 20 crippled children from the city under her personal care at Irvington, where her country home is. To show her way of looking at things, we quote from Success what she wrote concerning the obligations of wealthy young women:

There is one obligation upon all persons, rich or poor. We are required to do our utmost to use wisely the gifts which God has granted us; we are expected to live for others rather than for ourselves. The possession of wealth is an undoubted aid in bringing about the happiness of unfortunate ones, and the possessor may reasonably be expected to carry on a larger work than a person with very limited means. It is also true, however, that spending money is only one way of meeting our obligations. I have known many consecrated men and women, almost penniless, who carried on a great work for the Master, and they accomplished more real good than those whose labor ended with the distribution of wealth. The used the talents which had been

given them, and their hearts' interest was in what they did. It is not enough that we should distribute alms. We should be careful to see that our gifts reach the proper persons, and are not placed where they will accomplish more harm than good. Many well-meaning people expend their money where it really isn't needed, while they ignore the urgent cases which they might discover before their very eyes. They are not true to their obligations. They are not commanded to distribute money; but to do good to others, and their possession of wealth should enable them to do good largely.

In requires time and attention to use one's gifts to the best effect, and comparatively few are willing to give the necessary time. It isn't right that we should give to unknown charities without investigation, and yet to investigate will require many hours, perhaps. That is the hard part. It isn't pleasant in the beginning to refrain from calling in one's friends in order that we may look into some appeal for aid which has been made. Yet if we make those social calls and neglect the call of duty we are not true to the obligation to consider others before ourselves. We are failing to make use of the gifts which God has granted us, of our capacity for doing good. But after a time, when we have become thoroughly accustomed to thinking of others before ourselves, our greatest pleasure will be found in acts of charity.

## GIRLS IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Frequently when a girl enters business she thinks of it as a temporary thing, not as a career or a profession. She takes it merely as a means of earning a living until she marries, and she gives to it half-hearted, indifferent attention. There is no harm in looking forward to marriage "with the right person, when the right time

comes," as our grandmothers used to say, but you should remember that if you are a poor worker you will be a poor home-maker. You must realize that by developing your best powers of mind, by learning regular habits of work, self-discipline and concentration you will be gaining what will be as useful to you in home life as in business. It is natural to wish for a home of your own, but you will be badly prepared to make it a pleasant or a comfortable abiding-place if you are inefficient, lazy, careless or undisciplined.

From the moment you engage in any business you must realize your responsibility. During business hours your time belongs to your employer. You are not doing your work honestly if you are dilatory, dawdling, or if you are indifferent to the demands of the moment, or gossiping with others, or having talks over the telephone on personal matters, or allowing friends to come in to see you and take up your time. Sincerity in business life means that you must be diligent and faithful at all times. This is the moral side of the question. The practical side is that it is a disadvantage to yourself to trifle away your time, or to do any of the little things which you imagine pass unnoticed. You notice the difference between "eye-service" and the conscientious fulfillment of duty. It is not honest to do well only when you are observed. You must do well always. You must do your best. Every girl who enters business may as well understand that the ranks are crowded, the supply is greater than the demand, and that incompetent, inefficient, negligent workers are not wanted. Those who are to be trusted and who are capable, intelligent and ambitious will succeed where others fail.

To write a rhyme of winter time is every poet's goal. The songs they sing perchance may bring A ton or two of coal.

# MRS. ASTOR'S SABLE MANTLE--GIRL SMUGGLER

## MRS. ASTOR'S SABLE MANTLE.

Mrs. Astor's sable mantle is one of the sights on Fifth avenue as these crisp December afternoons, and even the uninitiated visitor appears to know that some one of importance is passing when Mrs. Astor's ponderous carriage appears in this procession. The sable coat is a marvel, and a fortune is represented, because the skins are of the best procurable quality. It is a long and very full mantle with a cape, huge sleeves and a rolling collar that almost hugs the sable hat she usually wears. This fur hat is tipped with an ebony plume and Mrs. Astor is rather youthful in the dashing hat and rich coat. Scoldism is seen with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who usually drives alone in a one-horse but extremely snappy brougham. Mrs. Astor is accompanied by her secretary, a plain, middle aged woman who dresses simply in black, and there-

fore the secretary contrasts sharply with her mistress's splendor. The Astor carriage is a sort of old fashioned cabriolet, very high from the ground and enameled in dark maroon. The horses are the finest bays on the avenue. A dealer in furs looked at Mrs. Astor's sable and said: "That is the finest garment in America, I think. The skins are perfect, and I don't believe it could be duplicated for \$10,000."

Pretty Girls First Effort at Smuggling. Two young women from Michigan who returned to this country recently after a long sojourn in Europe surprised a gray-headed customs officer into saying that he had never before learned of an attempt to wear a fur muff and a fur boa as garters.

The two young women arrived on Thursday on the steamship Blucher. A woman inspector noticed that the fit of their Parisian gowns was oddly disturb-

ed by an unusual bulging above the left knee of each young woman. As it seemed to be catching, she asked what the matter was.

The young woman intimated that her curiosity was depriving her of certain benefits that otherwise might have been hers, but finally they accompanied her to their stateroom, whence issued an official report somewhat like this:

"I found that Miss Blank had contrived to force a Russian silver fox fur muff over her foot and above the knee of the left limb, where it rested in the manner of a circle garter. In the case of Miss Dash a long boa of the same fur had been cunningly wound around the left limb, and tied to keep it in place with pink baby ribbon."

The Russian furs, said to be worth at least \$1,200 here, are in the seizure room at the public store, and the young women are in Michigan and, maybe, still

blushing at getting caught.

## NO CHOICE.

A distressing story comes to us from a Kansas town. It concerns a certain club of bachelor maids and an unmarried youth. The latter is a good-looking youngster, and clever enough to be considered an excellent catch from the matrimonial point of view. It further appears that the young clubwomen so frequently rallied him upon his single wretchedness that presently, being a youth of spirit, he promptly offered to wed the member of the club who proved to be the choice of the other members for matrimonial honors. Mark the result and note the keen knowledge of feminine human nature possessed by the uncanny youth. There were nine members of the organization, and at the next meeting each girl secretly wrote her choice on a scrap of paper and carefully slipped it

into the ballot box. And, of course, there was just one vote for each girl. Such coincidences have occurred before, but this fact had no ameliorating effect upon the nine club members of the contrary, the club dissolved in tears, and each member is furiously embittered against all the other members. The youth, no doubt, smiles in a superior way and metaphorically applauds himself for his Solomonlike shrewdness. It is a painful story, and would be quite beyond credence if it wasn't for the fact that it is vouched for by an unquestioned Kansas authority.

## ALCOHOL LAMPS AND FIRE.

English journals that take the little idiosyncrasies of fashionable women harder than the most seasoned American press does, are much horrified by the alleged recklessness displayed by women, on the great ocean steamers, who are

willing, so Cassen's Saturday Journal says, to smother the steamer and the lives of all its passengers in order that their "fringes" may be curled. What they do is to convey in their baggage small spirit lamps for heating their curling tongs, in defiance of the printed laws of the steamship companies. These lamps have on top a contrivance for holding the tongs, but when the lamp is lighted, let the ship give a lurch and the lamp is overturned, the burning alcohol is distributed on the bed or clothing near by, to the indefinite danger of the steamer and the lives on board. The correspondent professes to know three women who have started small fires in this way in their staterooms. In consequence of this dangerous practice it is stated that an electrical apparatus for the heating of curling irons has been fitted in every stateroom in the new

vessels in the Hamburg American line.

## STEWED KIDNEY.

Cut open and wash a beef kidney, remove hard parts; chop fine; cover with water and simmer for half an hour; skim; add one tablespoonful of flour, which has been well mixed with water, and one tablespoonful of butter and stir well. When ready to serve, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of English mustard, which has been moistened with vinegar.

## SLIGHTLY TEMPERED.

Mrs. Newrich—Now, here's my latest portrait in oils, and must say I'm perfectly satisfied with it. I'm sure it does me justice; don't you think so? Mrs. Cuttings—Yes, indeed; justice tempered with mercy!—Brooklyn Life.

# LATE VERSE THAT WILL INTEREST WOMEN

## OLD AND NEW FRIENDS.

Make new friends, but keep the old: Those are silver, these are gold. New made friends, like new made wine, Age will mellow and refine. Friendships that have stood the test, Time and change, are surely best. Brow may wrinkle, hair turn gray, Friendship never owns decay. For mild old friends kind and true We once more our youth renew. But, alas, old friends must die: New friends must their place supply. Then cherish friendship in your breast; New is good, but old is best. Make new friends, but keep the old: Those are silver, these are gold. —New York Tribune.

## THE MAKING OF MAN.

Flame of the spirit and dust of the earth— This is the making of man; This is his problem of birth— Born to all hellish, born to all crime, Heir of both worlds, on the long slope of Time. Climbing the path of God's plan; Dust of the earth in his error and fear, Weakness and malice and lust; Yet, answering up from the dust, Flame of the spirit, unquenching and clear, Yearning to God since from God its birth— This is man's portion, to shape as he can; Flame of the spirit and dust of the earth—

This is the making of man.

—Priscilla Leonard in Outlook.

Love were a threadbare dress of gray And tolled upon the road all day.

Love welded pick and carried pack And bent to heavy loads the back.

Though meager fed and sorely tasked, One only wage Love ever asked—

A child's white face to kiss at night, A woman's smile by candlelight. —Margaret E. Sangster.

Two lovers by a moss grown spring, They heaved soft cheeks together there.

Mingled the dark and sunny hair And heard the wooing thrushes sing; Oh, budding time! Oh, love's best prime!

Two, wedded, from the portal step; The air was soft as fanning wings; White petals on the pathway slept. Oh, pure eyed bride! Oh, tender bride!

Oh, hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire; The red light fell above their knees On heads that rose by slow degrees, Like buds upon the lily spine.

Oh, patient life! Oh, tender strife!

The two still sat together there; The red light shone about their knees. But, all the reason why Had gone and left that lonely pair.

Oh, voyage fast! Oh, vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor And made the space between them wide; They drew their chairs up side by side. The pale cheeks joined and said "Once more!"

Oh, memories! Oh, past that is! —George Elliot.

THE INVOCATION. Ye juster powers of Love and Fate, Give us the reason why A lover crossed And all hope lost May not have leave to die.

It is but just, and Love needs must Confess it is his part, When she doth say: One wounded lie, To pierce the other's heart.

If I must live And thus survive, How far more cruel's Fate!

In this same state I find too late I am; and here's the grief: Cupid can cure Death, heal, I'm sure, Yet neither sends relief.

To live or die, beg only I; Just powers, some end me give; And traitor-like Thus force me live Without a heart to live.

—Sir John Suckling.

AVE MARIA. In the darkness of the night I awake and weep.

Ave Maria, hear my cry! Dread-shapes crowd around me, I cannot sleep.

Ave Maria, hear my cry!

Love that must separate, Death that takes all, (Ave Maria, hear my cry!) Comes in the darkness with shuddering footfall.

Ave Maria, hear my cry! Stern seems the face of the Lord and turned away. (Ave Maria, hear my cry!) For my prayerless night and my deedless day.

Ave Maria, hear my cry! Thou art meek and full of mercy, pray for me.

Ave Maria, hear my cry!

He will listen to my prayer for love of thee, Ave Maria, hear my cry!

Say that the world's dust was in my eyes, Ave Maria, hear my prayer!

Say that my ears were deaf with city cries, Ave Maria, hear my prayer!

Say that man and beast so questioned, (Ave Maria, hear my cry!) That on the cross life hung beloved, but dead.

Ave Maria, hear my cry!

In the darkness of the night I awake and weep.

Ave Maria, hear my cry! All that I am not wakes my soul from sleep.

Ave Maria, hear my cry! —Dora Sigerson.

THE HAPPIEST HEART.

The happiest heart is simple; None dares to call it wise; It sees the beauty of its life With frank and truthful eyes. It has a knack of loving; With a trustful way; Oh, what a foolish heart is this, The worldlier people say!

The happiest heart is childlike; It never quite grows old; It sees the sunrise dawning gold; It has a gift for gladness.

Its dreams die not away;

Oh, what a foolish, happy heart. The worldlier people say! —Ripley D. Saunders.

REQUIESCAT. Strew on her roses, roses, And never a spray of yew! In quiet she reposes; Ah, would that I did too!

Her mirth the world required; She bathed it in smiles of glee, But her heart was tired, tired, And now they let her be.

Her life was turning, turning, In mazes of heat and sound, But for peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round.

Her cabin'd ample spirit It fluttered and failed for breath; Tonight it doth inherit The vasty hall of death. —Matthew Arnold.

GOOD LIFE, LONG LIFE. He liveth long who loveth well; All else is life but flung away; He liveth longest who can tell Of true things truly done each day.

Then fill each hour with what will last, Buy up the moments as they go; The life above when this is past Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure; Sow peace and reap its harvest bright;

Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor And find a harvest home of light. —H. Bonar.

## HANK'S MOURNERS.

It wa'n't quite Christianlike, but when Hank went the way of mortal men, No one in all our neighborhood Could say a word that sounded good.

No one could give a hint that he Would find a mild eternity; All ruther 'jovied that like as not, He'd get his just deserts served hot.

And, quite as well, there was no call— For Hank of his lone tribe was all— A kindly Heaven was pleased to send— To taffy relative or friend.

The parson, not to go amiss, Just read from Job and Genesis; And, not to stray off in the dark, Made no extemporary remark.

Without a friend! It struck us hard, As we returned past Old Hank's yard, Leaving him in his lonely bed, Where not a single tear was shed.

Without a friend! And then a cry That gave our thought at once the lie— A wall of grief that passed all bounds From Hank's three yaller, wuthless hounds.

—Charles Dennis, in Indianapolis News.



# PENSION SYSTEM IS DELAYED AT WEST OAKLAND.

## Officials at the Yards Have Received no Official Notification—Two More Car Floats are Ordered—Oil is Good Fuel—Notes and Personals.

There is a hitch at the West Oakland railroad yards in the application of the pension system recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company at New York.

The pension system, whereby the old employees who were incapacitated from work, were to be allowed a certain sum per month, was to have gone into effect on January 1, 1903.

This, however, it failed to do and the employees at the West Oakland yards are looking around for some reason to attribute to the non-application of the system.

Another strange part of the affair is that, although the officials at the West Oakland yards are aware that the pension system has been adopted, they have not as yet received official notice of the fact, nor have they been instructed to prepare a list of the aged or incapacitated employees as is required by the rules and regulations that were supposed to have gone into effect on January 1.

When the announcement of the adoption of the pension system was made some weeks ago, several old employees at the West Oakland yards took it for granted that it would be so and retired from work, knowing well that their names would appear on the list of the aged or incapacitated employees to be submitted to the pension board composed of seven officials of the Southern Pacific Company.

But as yet the officials at the West Oakland yards have received no official notice of the pension plan, nor have they been ordered to draw up and submit a list of the employees within the age limit.

The men at the West Oakland yards are wondering whether or not the Southern Pacific Company really intends to enforce the pension system. The surprise is becoming unbearable to those that are likely to appear on the aged list and some signs of the enforcement of the system would be a relief to them.

The officials give out that the non-arrival of the application blanks is the reason why the enforcement of the system is delayed, but to draw up a list of the aged employees at the yards and send the application blanks are not needed.

It is more probable that if the Southern Pacific Company intend to enforce the system, the high officials are awaiting the return of J. Kruttschnitt, who will draw the rules and regulations published by one of the seven constituting the Board of Pensioners.

In the meantime, however, those that have retired from the service are wishing that they hadn't and those that are within the age limit are going to stay until some official notice is taken in regard to the system.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL BUILD TWO MORE LARGE CAR FLOATS.

In addition to the two large car floats ordered by the Southern Pacific Company from the West Oakland yards, and one of which is in the course of construction, two more will be ordered in the near future, both to be of the same size as the one at present building at the yards.

This will make four car floats to be added to the Southern Pacific floating equipment and each will have cost them just \$40,000 when finished.

The floats will hold twelve seventy-ton cars, be fifty feet wide, about two

hundred and fifty feet long and all will be constructed at the ship department at the West Oakland yards.

It is expected that the first car float will be launched some time in March, the keel having been laid in last December. The keel of the second float will be immediately laid, and so on until the fleet of four are constructed.

The floats will be used to carry freight cars back and forth across the bay from the Terminal street slip to the Southern Pacific slip in San Francisco. The construction of these floats will, of course, give employment to many men, skilled in ship carpentry, and will require the placing of large orders of lumber to constitute the material for the floats.

### OIL IS VERY SATISFACTORY AS LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

The oil consumption by the locomotives of the Southern Pacific Company still continues to increase at rapid rate and naturally so as on the average three locomotives a week are being turned out of the different shops, converted into oil consumers.

As far north as Oregon, oil is being used with great success, both financially and from a practical standpoint. There are seventy-two oil-burning locomotives on the local division out of a total of 150 having their headquarters at West Oakland.

The enormous quantity of oil that is being consumed by the Southern Pacific Company has a great deal to do with the fact that crude oil has, within the last day or two, advanced to 74 cents per barrel, where for the last twelve months the same quality has been sold at from 40 to 50 cents per barrel.

Even had the Southern Pacific Company to pay the advanced price for oil which they don't, as they have a contract price it is estimated that burning three barrels of oil equal to a ton of coal, about \$50,000 a month is saved by the use of oil as a fuel. The coal used by the railroad costing, approximately, \$5 a ton.

The stations that are being built in the Western division for the furnishing of the oil to the locomotives are being rapidly completed.

### CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE SHORTAGE CONTINUES

The car and locomotive shortage on the Southern Pacific Company's lines will continue to remain unabated and with the coming spring trade the conditions are liable to remain as they are at present, for the order of thousands of freight cars and scores of locomotives recently ordered by Kruttschnitt, will not arrive until late in July.

Affairs are at a standstill in the car painting department and the force of men usually employed there still remains cut down to four employees.

The repair departments are crowded with rolling stock that was sent to the shops to be repaired and the departments are working night and day to fulfill the repairs needed.

### BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN HAS BEEN LOCATED.

After four days spent trying to find out what caused the water to seep up through the ground back of the

shops near the shipyard, it was discovered that the flood was caused by water backing up in the pipe, instead of a break as was at first supposed. The difficulty has been remedied and the danger of the shops being flooded has passed. The difficulty to immediately locate the seat of the trouble was occasioned by the fact that the water main was an old one and had been put down before the grounds had been filled in and consequently its location was lost. For the past four days men have been digging, trying to locate the main, but without success until yesterday.

### MANY TO ATTEND MEETING OF PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY CLUB.

Already twenty-two of the employees at West Oakland have signified their intention of attending the meeting of the Pacific Coast Railway Club to be held in Portland, Oregon, January 17. Those who will attend the meeting from here will leave here on the evening of January 15 and arrive in Portland on the morning of the 17th.

Master Mechanic Russell of the West Oakland yards is planning to attend the meeting, and Secretary C. C. Horton will also probably be present.

### MANY LOCOMOTIVES REPAIRED AT WEST OAKLAND SHOPS.

Many locomotives are being repaired at the West Oakland shops this week and the repairs are as varied as they are many. The following is the list of the locomotives in the shops this week: 292, 1253, 1210, 1402, 1363, 1439, 2262, 1418, 1372, 1405, 1216.

### NOTES AND PERSONALS GATHERED ABOUT YARDS.

Jack Mule of the store-room took a lay-off last Thursday. William of the ship department is in Port Costa superintending the changes that are being made on the steamer Solano.

The improvements that are being made on the sand shops are about completed. A. J. Baker, was given by the Order of the Railway Conductors of Sacramento recently to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Covers were laid for about 100 persons.

W. J. Carman of the milling department and his bride have returned from their honeymoon trip in the northern part of the State.

William Scott of the limited has sprained his back and is taking a lay-off. W. Cooper has sent a gang of men to Glenwood to repair the stationary engine at that place.

Work is proceeding rapidly on the car float. The flooring is in place and the siding will soon be put on.

The newspaper launch Coral lost her bearings in the fog early yesterday morning and ran up in the mud-bank back of the shipyard. She was floated off with the tide.

John Connors and H. Lightner, formerly employed at the shops, are now working for the Santa Fe Company at Newark.

George Burling, a patient at the railroad hospital, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

W. Whitmore of the tool room has applied for a leave of absence to visit his ranch at Winters.

J. W. Aldrich is taking the place of E. H. Scott, who is laying off.

H. Crocker and his bride have returned from their honeymoon trip to Los Angeles.

Harro Casey and Louis Oddermatt will leave in the spring for Europe, and while away will visit their homes in Ireland.

### NEWS NOTES FROM CENTERVILLE.

CENTERVILLE, Cal., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Henry Crosby has returned from Nevada and is now entertaining a friend from Oakland.

Milton and Howard Daly of San Francisco are the guests of the Daly family. Joseph Herscher has commenced his new building next to his store. It is going to be used for a millinery and furniture store, and also part for a wholesale liquor store.

James G. Fair returned Wednesday from an extended trip East, where he visited his father at Idagrove, Iowa.

Manuel Nunes and Maggie Rodgers were married by Father Gerome Wednesday morning.

High School opened Monday. Miss Dora Woodburn of San Francisco fills the place vacated by Miss Stevenson.

Miss Viola Brainerd was called to Berkeley Monday on account of the death of her sister, Miranda Brainerd, who lived with another sister, Mrs. C. C. Phelps.

Mrs. F. Liddeke has returned home after a two weeks' visit with her parents in San Francisco. Mr. Liddeke enjoyed part of his time out on the bay in his boat.

Mrs. Alice Franks returned to Oakland Monday to go to Los Angeles with her husband, who is pitcher in Cal. Ewing's ball team, after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. S. Salz.

Some of the young folks of Niles and Centerville will give a dance in the hall here tonight as a farewell to the young ladies who return to Berkeley to resume their studies.

623 New Chairs. Suitable for parlor, dining room, or kitchen at H. Schellhaas, 11th street.

TOURISTS. If you are thinking of buying a piece of city property or a ranch, you will find handsome bargains advertised in the classified department of THE TRIBUNE.

# PERSONALISM MAGNETISM

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The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under state laws, with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over \$5000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, 10,000 copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences, and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that any one can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The reporter asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils, so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the reporter selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefit to be derived from the mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts are taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. J. Schellhaas, 1432 1/2 Ave. street, La. Cal., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature. My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power. I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable for those who wish to get the most out of life. Those who wish to achieve success to the full measure of their possibilities."

Mrs. Elsie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes: "Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by every one. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The instructions have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could acquire."

J. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, Ohio, writes: "I have used the methods of hypnotism taught by the American College of Sciences in the cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. It is a complete anesthetic, and preferable to chloroform or ether. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days. The book is grand."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Ida., writes: "I have a case of chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and paralysis of long standing; have not had a single failure. I consider a knowledge of Personal Magnetism invaluable. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. F. Kennelott, 529 State street, Birmingham, N. Y., writes: "I have long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffled all medical skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Sciences, and tried it upon myself with surprising results. In one week my stomach was better than it had been in thirty years. I could eat anything without the slightest distress. I could hypnotize myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first 10,000 persons who write to the American College of Sciences will receive absolutely free, the marvelous book that brought success to the above persons. It is interesting, instructive, from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy write today to the American College of Sciences, Department 13 L., 416-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

On Sale Tomorrow. Sideboards, Extension Tables and Chairs to match, at H. Schellhaas, 10 O. F. Building, corner 11th and Franklin streets.

Tomorrow Our Day. Special Bargains for goods suitable for a present at H. Schellhaas, corner store 11th street.

James E. Pepper, a celebrated whiskey, on sale by E. F. Thayer, 907 Broadway.

Dr. C. S. Weston. Whose instruments and fixtures were destroyed in the recent fire at Twelfth and Washington, will resume his practice January 15th at the Central Bank Building, Rooms 329-310, third floor.

NEW FIRM. The Frank B. Peterson Company is the name of a new wholesale grocery firm which has selected the Oakland water front as its place of business. Boats are making regular trips from San Francisco for this company. H. Smith is the local manager.

Oakland Bottling Company. 1417-1419 Broadway. Sole agents and bottlers of the genuine Fredericksburg and Wiant Lager Beer. Families supplied on short notice. Phone, Main 25. C. E. Plaut, manager.

"For Sale" at Once. We have a number of Combination Book Cases, brand new at low prices; must close 'em out before holidays are over at H. Schellhaas, corner store, 11th street.

# PERSONALS FROM ALVARADO.

PEOPLE ARE COMING AND GOING IN THE COUNTRY TOWN.

ALVARADO, Jan. 10.—Allan Richmond spent Sunday with his parents here. Harvey and E. A. Richmond, who spent the holidays at home, returned to their work in Santa Maria Sunday.

F. H. Starr and John S. Leal are in San Francisco on a short vacation. The Ellis family moved Monday into the L. V. Ralph house.

Miss May Smith of the city spent her holiday vacation with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mathews.

The Heliwig Meat Co. have filed articles of incorporation with E. P. Helwig, Elizabeth Helwig, A. Olson and Victor La Grave as directors. Business will be conducted at Alvarado.

Mrs. Lassen is improving her hotel quite extensively. Miss Gladys Sunkel is entertaining a young lady friend from Alameda.

Ellis Bros. are cutting prices on all lines, much to the satisfaction of our people.

Miss Munson, Miss Dyer and Gus Nauter have returned from a delightful two weeks' visit in Sonoma, where they were guests of the Tuolumne county surveyor.

Miss Marie Lassen, daughter of Mrs. A. Lassen of this place, was married in San Francisco Sunday to Mr. George Halden, brother-in-law of J. Sunkel of the water works. They will reside with his parents here.

Miss Dora Joyce has returned to San Francisco after a few days' visit here with her parents.

Mrs. L. V. Ralph and children came up from Oakland Tuesday to attend the Christmas party in the Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scribner and little daughter have returned from a week's visit in Centerville with Mrs. E. Beebe and Miss McCormick.

Martin Anderson and bride are now settled in one of the Biddinger cottages. Miss Nina Dyer left Wednesday for Utah to attend the wedding of her brother, Hugh.

The boys of the Alvarado foundry are enjoying a vacation while stock is being taken.

A. Lee has resigned his position with Ellis Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harvey have a fine new baby boy, born Sunday. public installation this evening.

Alvarado Camp, Woodmen of the World, held public installation last evening. Members and their wives were invited, and also members of the Circle of Woodcraft and their husbands.

A. N. Lindsay, our popular assistant station agent, has returned from a few days' visit to his home in Capitola.

The Heliwig Meat Co. are now making extensive improvements on their property. A cold storage house is being erected.

Mrs. Corrauer is making a business house out of one of her cottages. It is rumored that it will be a fruit store.

Roderique Bros. our new grocers, have a fine delivery wagon, purchased this week.

Miss Dot Nauter, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving, although still confined to her bed.

The grammar school commenced Monday with the same corps of teachers.

Mrs. A. A. Norris and daughter, Alma, spent several days of the week with relatives in Alameda.

Prof. A. A. Norris has returned from Placer county, where he spent his vacation with his parents.

Remodeling and Repairing at Short Notice.

KINDERGARTEN NORMAL CLASSES. Established 1892. Two years' course for Teachers. Ten weeks' course for Mothers and S. S. Winters. For particulars address Miss Grace Everett Barnard, 1402 Franklin St., Cor. 19th.

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Telephone Exchange 8

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quickly cured. Call or write, Dr. Hall's Medical Institute, 355 Broadway (uptown), near Seventh Street, Oakland, Cal. Cures guaranteed. Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sundays 10 to 12 m. Museum of Anatomy open daily.

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**SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT.**



# HOLIDAY HOUSE PARTY FROCKS AND FROLICS.

Americans have adopted with extreme ordiality the form of entertainment strongly introduced in England under the name of house party. Partly the growing fondness for country life on a magnificent scale, with its attendant elaboration and diverse opportunities, and partly the imitation of the aristocratic social institutions of the Old World is responsible for the popularity of the house party.

Primarily the privilege of entertaining in his fashion appertains to the wealthy, but a practice everyone who has a domicile of his own or is able to hire one and impress it with the spirit of hospitality feels himself obliged to enter the lists of house party hosts or hostesses. The suburbanite who roundly invited a city friend to share the pleasures of his Queen Anne cottage and catch of lawn over Sunday refers to the occasion as his house party, and the urbanite

at the table, but we have not yet come to that on this side of the water. Apart from waiting at the table, the guests' individual manservant is expected to wait upon him alone.

One could well fancy himself in old England, at the house parties, in the afternoon. The afternoon tea hour is chosen as the best possible time for the guest to arrive. It certainly is a picturesque hour, for there must, of course, be a huge, blazing fire, with the men standing around in shooting or hunting clothes, the women in dainty tea gowns and all the paraphernalia which for years in our minds has been associated with the life of the English aristocracy and which adjusts itself so admirably to modern American life. Dinner is late, 8 o'clock being considered rather early and 9 not at all too late. Afterward there are games of various sorts, and occasionally a dance, but that is when

or disapproval, so that the agony need not be prolonged. A hostess in these days has to be perfectly sure of her position to run the risk of introducing an unknown element, for there is one thing certain, and that is that she will not have the co-operation of her guests in making the stranger within her gates feel in the least at ease. On the merits of the stranger will rest his or her success or failure. There is as much going on from one house to another in this country now as in England. Of course, the dates arranged for the visits are not nearly so long, and less time is covered, but invitations are sent out and plans are made for months ahead for going from one house to another, and the holiday season generally sees New York socially deserted.

When a house party is to be of long duration the hostess does not leave her guests entirely to their own devices for amusement, but plans a regular schedule of entertainment. The house parties at Georgian Court, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, are famous for their theatricals. The theater there is most perfectly fitted up,

is an important one for a woman. The men have the regulation attire and know perfectly well what they should or should not take, although they have a surprising number of clothes and innumerable boots and shoes. But with women it is a perplexing question as to what shall or shall not be worn. A story is told of a well-born American woman who went to her first house party in England. She arrived in the early afternoon at a time when the people were starting for a drive or for trips to a neighboring house and the women were smartly, but not elaborately, gowned. Not seeing many guests and being told that the entire house party was not present, she decided that it was not worth while to dress elaborately for dinner and her maid laid out for her a simple dinner gown. What was her consternation on descending to the drawing room to find the other guests in superb evening gowns, blazing with jewels and looking for all the world as if they were on their way to a ball.

The next morning, having in mind her experience of the evening before, she donned an elaborate cloth and lace frock, and, upon going downstairs, experienced a second and even more disagreeable shock than that of the evening before, for every woman was attired in the simplest—note to say nothing—tailor frock imaginable, made short enough to clear the ground, and without a vestige of trimming. In other words, they were attired for any outdoor amusement in which

for with all its loose, flowing draperies and long, graceful lines, it has a fitted feeling, upon which the apparently vague structure is built. The gown may be made of little open at the throat or may have a lace yoke and lace sleeves and be really a demitasse, or it may be high in the neck, with long sleeves, and it may be in any material—lace, chiffon, lace and chiffon, satin, velvet, silk or even cloth; it must be loose in effect and it must be elaborate in design, and, furthermore, it must be becoming. With it are worn petticoats of many frills and flounces, the daintiest of stockings and slippers, and everything that is essentially feminine. Anything that is not feminine about the tea gown makes it at once ugly, and as one woman says: "It is the only garment in which the supremacy of the sex may be acknowledged."

Dinner gowns need not be of this year's fashion—that is, they need not be made especially for the occasion of the holiday house party—they can be old ball gowns renovated and made to look fresh and new. They must be fresh and they must be becoming, however, and these two requisites decided upon, a woman's individual taste can then be exercised as to the remainder of the gown. More and more is it becoming a fashion to wear gorgeous jewels at house parties, and while it is difficult to become accustomed to this innovation, there is no opportunity like it to show off jewels; indeed, there is no place like a house party to show off gowns or to make one's self apparent. Consequently, one should be certain that the outfit is in perfect trim before accepting tempting invitations of the holiday season.

# FADS AND FANCIES IN NEW YORK.

When Mrs. Astor gave up her former residence at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the site of which is now occupied by the Astoria, there were several old pieces of bric-a-brac, not particularly valuable from an art standpoint, but dear to her from associations, with which she was not willing to part, and although she knew they would be a trifle incongruous in their new surroundings, she insisted upon having them moved to her present residence, No. 842 Fifth avenue, one of the handsomest and most beautifully furnished houses in that part of town. Among these treasured objects were two peacock blue majolica storks, which now occupy a place of honor in the corridor of her home and stand guard at the door which connects her house with that of her son, Col. John Jacob Astor.

These long-legged birds are perched high on ebony pedestals, and rest themselves beside what, for a better description, may be called golf bags of blue china, evidently intended originally as receptacles for umbrellas. Like aristocratic birds, conscious of their luxurious surroundings, Mrs. Astor's storks hold their heads high and their mouths wide open, as if in expectation of receiving some tid-bit by way of reward for their constant vigilance. They stand against a background of antique red velvet, embroidered with gold, which frames the woodwork of the doors and matches the heavy draperies. If their color were less pronounced the effect would probably be more harmonious, but they are old friends, and Mrs. Astor is not willing to relegate them to the garret because they are possibly not as artistic as up-to-date birds might be.

Odd-shaped gems are always popular, not only because they are out of the ordinary and in price beyond the reach of most persons, but because of the novel effect they produce. Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary has a string of diamonds and emeralds which is remarkably beautiful. The emeralds are big, olive-shaped ones and stud the chain at intervals much like the large beads of a rosary. This necklace of Mrs. Cary's is so long that it extends half way to her knees.

One of the most novel dog collars, if such it may be called, is the turquoise one which Mrs. Frederic Nelson wears these days. It is quiet and oriental looking, and is made up of little, flat, oblong pieces of gold about an inch long and half as wide, closely studded with small turquoise. Several rows of these blocks are linked together and extend around her throat in front, stretching from ear to ear. Slender gold chains fasten them in the back. A large round turquoise medallion hangs from the collar in front.

The popular La Valliere still continues its vogue. Miss Alice Babcock is wearing one in the form of a diamond heart made of a delicate filigree work of tiny brilliants. It hangs from a slender gold chain around her neck and falls about an inch below her collar.

If Archibald Claverling Guiter does not incorporate Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones' dining-room in one of his future stories he certainly will waste an opportunity, for it is unique. Mr. Guiter has taken Mrs. Jones' house, in West Fifty-fifth street, for the winter. The room in question Mrs. Jones calls her sporting dining-room. It is furnished with leopard skins, which serve as portieres, and its dull green cartridge papered walls are adorned with a frieze of stag and wild boar heads, trophies of some of Mr. Jones' hunting expeditions. The walls are decorated also with a number of exceedingly rare colored prints of fish, red snapper, trout, striped bass, pickerel, salmon and the other varieties of fish. It is probably the nearest approach to the ideal camp dining-room to be found this side of the Adirondacks.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron is carrying a muff made of coque plumes, which stand out in porcupine fashion. They are black, iridescent feathers, shading to green, and having a big bunch of dark purple violets nestled among them on the left side. Mrs. Cameron also wears a porcupine's hog of the same

feathers.

Mrs. Ethel Barrymore evidently does not share the superstition that ill luck is bound to overtake those who wear opals, for she has an enormous one, pear-shaped and fully three inches long, which she wears as a pendant. It hangs from a tiny diamond ring, which fastens it to a chain made up of small olive-shaped amethysts, framed and linked together with gold.

A novel muff chain is Mrs. Frederick Eder's. It is made of topazes—large, oblong, star, hatched ones, that look like smoky yellow glass window panes, framed with tiny strands of gold and linked together. Each stone is about an inch and a half long by an inch wide. The chain extends to her waist, and half way between there and the shoulders is ornamented with an enormous topaz ball pearl-like in shape.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a new necklace of pearls. It is a rope in design, made of many strands of tiny seed pearls twisted together. It is knotted in front, and the long ends, almost to the waist. Each end is finished with a tassel of pearl fringe.

Mrs. Charles M. Lodge wears a big white lace Alsatian bow pinned across the back of her collar. It stretches far beyond her ears, almost from shoulder to shoulder. The immense butterfly wings form a quaint background or frame for her face.



AUTOMOBILE HAT OF HOMESPUN CLOTH.

rides carelessly on Monday to his having seen the guest at such a function.

After all, however, a house party should mean a merry crowd, gathered together to amuse itself in a country house, where there is every facility for enjoyment, and where unlimited means can furnish every form of luxury that ever was devised and many that ever before were thought of in these times and seasons, when the requirements of living are on a par with anything that ever was known in the Old World.

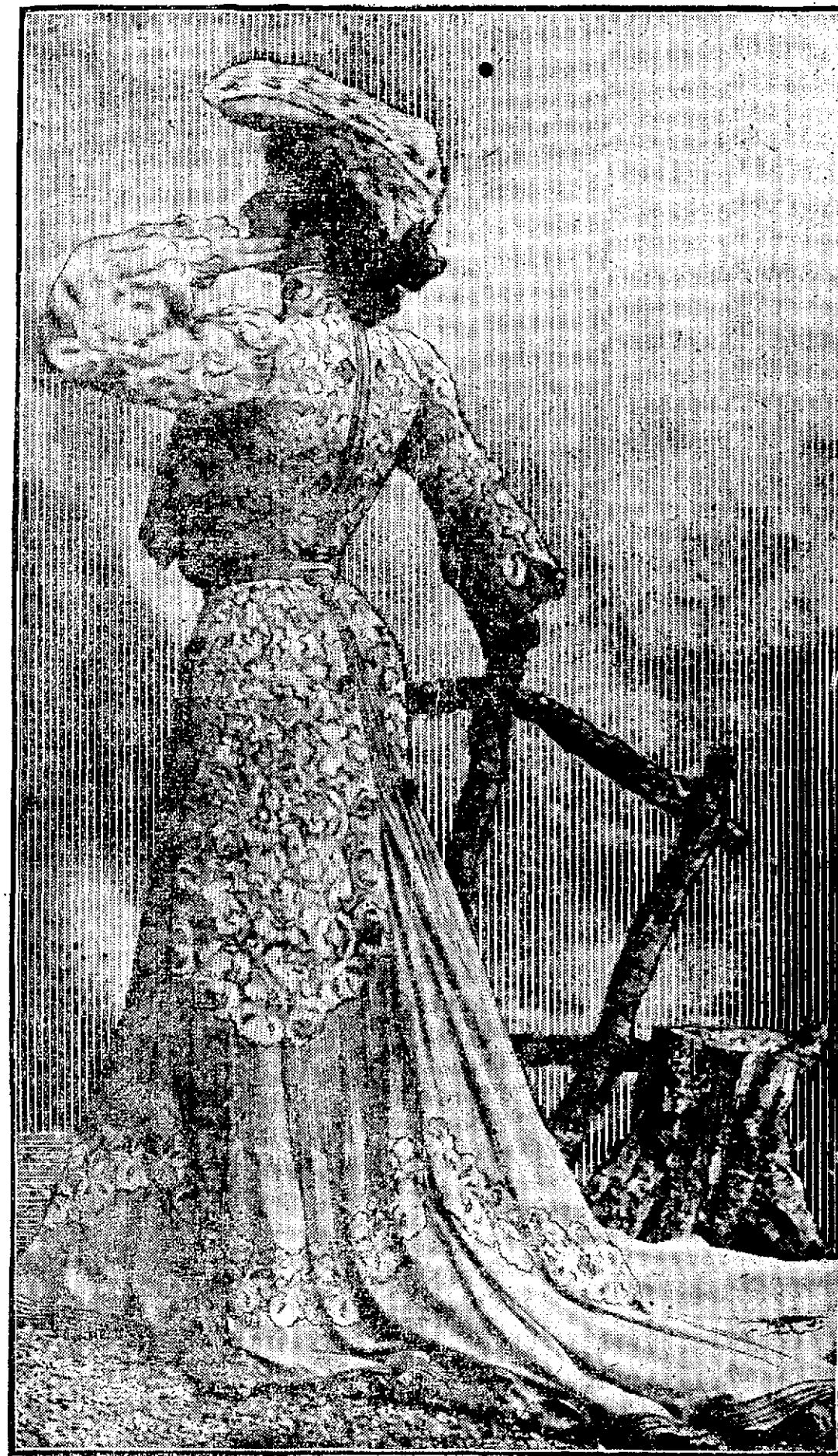
## Country Houses Like Hotels.

The country houses that are possible for such house parties are on a palatial scale. In regard to the number of rooms, the size of the retinue of servants and the details of comfort, they resemble small hotels, the luxurious hotels of today. Twenty, 25, 30 guests—in these days, when husband and wife require each a suite of rooms—means that there must be many, many rooms, each one perfect in every particular, and when the guest does not bring his valet or her maid a personal attendant must be provided. At some of the larger houses it is an unwritten law that the valets who accompany men shall assist the servants of the house in waiting on table, and no house, told which entertains 10 guests can have too many men servants. Very English is it for the man to have his own man to wait on him

the house party is in full swing, and there are numbers of parties in the neighborhood the members of which meet together for a regular dance. Bridge, which is said to be waning in popularity, but which still holds a strong position in the favor of fashionable folk, ping pong, pool and a hundred and one other games which are constantly coming up and in the short space between the end of dinner and bed time, which is not of necessity at an unholy hour, as one sometimes is led to expect.

## Hard for an Outsider.

Breakfast is served, as a rule, for the women in their own rooms and for the men in what is known as the breakfast room, or the morning room, and is to be had at any hour up to 11 o'clock. Then the party meets in the hall before luncheon, unless there has been some plan made for a morning's amusement. In the afternoon all out-of-door sports take precedence, and then comes the afternoon tea again, and so on in a routine which to the uninitiated is a bit monotonous and which really requires the fact of one's being one of the circle to be interesting. An outsider at a house party, unless he is brilliantly witty or exceptionally fascinating, or, if a woman, radiantly beautiful, has decidedly a hard role to play for a time, a role which soon meets its reward in a divided approval



Lace Trimmed Crepe de Chine.

and the plays produced are finished in detail. And not only are these plays interesting to the audience, but to the actors, many of whom are chosen from the house guests.

Although wealth and luxury count for much, again and again the most popular guest at a house party will be the best wealthy man or woman—one who is, however, blessed with the talent of being able to entertain his fellows and who has always unique plans for the amusement of the party. He or she who announces that the shooting is good, that it is a capital day for a picnic, ideal weather for hunting or shooting, and who helps the host or hostess arrange for the day's pleasure is a guest always in demand and upon whom desirable invitations are constantly showered.

Outdoor exercise and plenty of it is fashionable at the holiday house party. Long ramps over hill and dale are in order, and the woman who wishes attention finds that in order to secure it she must be up and about or she will have but few hours of the society of the masculine portion of the party. Such a detail as bad weather is not allowed to interfere with any schedule of outdoor exercise. A fierce storm may and generally does put an end to hunting, skating, polo or whatever sport may be in season, but it takes a cyclone for that, even a blizzard is not thought impossible, and when the ychone does prevail the long corridors and large rooms afford plenty of space for indoor games, while the never-failing interest of the squash court cannot be affected by any amount of wind or weather.

## What to Wear.

The question of clothes for a house party

they would be likely to take part. In going to a house party, either in this country or abroad, it is necessary to take a goodly number of frocks. There must be the traveling gown, so that when a woman arrives at a house she may look smart and well turned out; for afternoon, she must have a charming tea gown, such as would not be out of place in a ballroom; that is if the house party is a formal one; for the morning, the shortest, plainest and smartest tailor frock that can be made; a long fur-lined coat for driving, and extra furs and wraps for outdoor sports of all kinds.

The picturesque dinner gown shows to the greatest advantage at a house party. In a conventional ballroom or even at a dance, the picturesque gown does not show to good advantage among the other gowns, but in a country house, with its broad staircases and its backgrounds which lend themselves to artistic effects, anything out of the usual is noticeable and gives its wearer desired individuality. It is a dominant note, and dominant notes are fashionable. It is not requisite to take thought of hats, and that is about the only article of dress about which this can be said. A smart trim hat which will stand wind and weather to wear with the (morning gown); one smarter hat, at the most two, with feathers, to wear with the afternoon cloth gown if curls are to be unde— for unfortunately curls do enter into the routine occasionally—are all that are necessary, but of evening gowns and of tea gowns there need be no limit.

The tea gown of today is a picturesque garment, always made long, always negligé, and yet, at the same time, carefully fitted,

## When Her Maid's Away the Housewife—

Lets the fern dish go dry.

She allows the table to stand from meal to meal.

She serves cream from the jar in which it comes to her door.

She forbids her husband the privilege of entertaining guests at home.

She ignores the fact that the silverware is becoming tarnished and the carvers are decorated with rust spots.

She forgets to turn out the gas jets in the oven and they burn riotously three hours.

She decides that individual butter balls are not essential to domestic tranquility.

She patronizes the delicatessen and invests in a bottle of prepared salad dressing.

She announces that fresh fruit is more healthful for desert than pastry and puddings.

She glares at her husband when he suggests the theater—with dinner at 7 and the dishes to wash!

She decides that broiled steaks and chops are the most distasteful of meat preparations—and by all odds the simplest.

She says that no one can have respectable hardwood floors unless soft coal is used.

She puts both her hands together and her chin up into retirement until there is some one who has time to polish them.

She determines to buy bookcases with glass doors after one experience in dusting the open ones.

And when the girl finally returns her mistress understands why the maid of all work insists upon a half day's freedom each week and every Sunday afternoon.



READY TO DRIVE TO HOUNDS.



A GRACEFUL DINNER GOWN.